

Brotherhood.

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kindly power upon the race,
And till it come we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind creeds and kings have had their
day.

Break the dead branches from the path;
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men,
Star-led to build the world again,
To this event the ages ran;
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for
Man.

—Edwin Markham.

A Wild Chase After a Buffalo.—The following tale of the old days on the great plains is told by an old-timer now living in pleasant accord on Capitol hill in this city: "In February, 1873, I was living with my family in a shack down near River Bend in what is now Elbert county. One day we were sitting around the stove looking through the windows at a blizzard which was raging over the prairies. We remarked that it would take something past the ordinary to get us out that day. Just then my wife said that she could see something through the rifts of snow coming our way. We looked and at first glance I thought it was a big tumble weed but soon discovered that it was a man on horseback chasing a buffalo.

"In a moment the two boys and myself lit out for the hay shed, bridled our horses and joined in the chase, our bulldog that we had brought from the east to stand off Indians and other wild varmints following. We found the man was our neighbor, Clarence Emery, armed with a lariat. 'Where's your gun?' shouted Emery, but in the excitement we had forgotten the gun and away we went, the buffalo leading the race through drifts of snow, across the windswept ridges, down ravines and up hills. After a race of six or seven miles, during which time the dog had caught the buffalo repeatedly and each time had been thrown aside and Metcalf's dog had joined in the chase, the buffalo rolled over a creek bank and the two dogs brought him to bay.

"Emery, who was at the front, let drive with his lariat and caught the buffalo around the horns. Just then the beast broke again. Emery, still clinging to the rope, was snatched over the bank and lit astride of the buffalo. Away went buffalo, man and dogs, down the creek with a rush. The dogs soon caught their prey again and the sudden check fired Emery head first into the snow, but he was equal to the emergency. Still clinging to the lariat he burst from the drift, took a few hitches around a sapling and had his game captive. Metcalf came up with a gun and we soon had a change from jackrabbit meat to buffalo."—Field and Farm.

The Trapper.—The Indians had not contracted the vices of civilization and were a different race of people from those of to-day, says Denver "Field and Farm." The winter of 1838 and 1839 was vividly impressed upon Mr. Ward's mind, being his first experience as a trapper. After a journey of 600 miles from Independence, he arrived at Fort Bent and early in the fall several hunting and trapping parties started out for a long sojourn in the mountains. He was fortunate in being one of a party of twelve, of which Kit Carson was a member. They made headquarters in Brown's Hole, on the Colorado river where it enters the mountains. Trapping proved hard work, but he never enjoyed life more and knew no such thing as sickness.

Their buckskin clothes were made by their own hands. Their food was nothing but meat cooked on a stick or on coals, as they had no cooking utensils. Antelope, deer, elk, bear and beaver and in cases of necessity, even wolves furnished a variety that was always acceptable. At night they gathered round a roaring fire in comfortable quarters to listen to the stories which such men as Kit Carson could tell. At the close of three months a successful trapper was often able to show a pack of more than one hundred beaver skins. As Mr. Ward made two trapping expeditions during the year—spring and fall—he showed 200 pounds, worth six dollars a pound, as his year's work. In addition to this, the musk-stones of the beaver were worth as much as the skins, so that some of the men made \$3,000 a year as trappers, but few of them ever saved any money.

It is the soul-carking worry that kills ambition, murders activity and induces stunted mental growth.

If you worry you cannot work; but most people worry over their work.

It is a good little motto to always bear in mind, but one hard to follow:

"Don't worry; work."

RURAL TOPICS

Too much pie is apt to make a man more crusty than pious.

Hirt is the name of a New York dentist—and of course he does.

A writer without ambition is almost as bad as a poet with an idea.

The pen is a mighty engine that sometimes runs away with the engineer.

If a man has no sense of humor he is sure to get funny at the wrong time.

The man who most frequently begs pardon cares the least whether he gets it.

Women forget a lot of things they never would forgive if they remembered them.

An old bachelor says that firmness in a man is synonymous with stubbornness in a woman.

Molasses no doubt will become a popular health food for mankind when horses get tired of it.

An eccentric man is one who praises his neighbors—but he is never considered so by the aforesaid neighbors.

"Poor fellow!" compassionately exclaimed the carriage horse. "Life must be indeed dreary for you."

"O, I don't know," replied the blind dray horse. "I only have to endure the smells and noises of a great city. You have to suffer not only these but the horrible sights as well."

Good roads were never in better evidence than they are at the present time, when the fall rains are creating heavy drawing on the dirt roads and the improved roads steadily get better, says Brockport Republican. Probably they never gave so much evidence as last spring when wheat reached one dollar per bushel. Farmers who live near good roads at once hauled their grain to market, while those who could not haul the crop at that time had to wait until the roads were good. The loss was about seven to ten cents a bushel and made quite an item in a farmer's account.

Funny, isn't it? Farmers when they wish to retire move to town, says Ovid Independent. Townspeople, when they retire from business, remove to the country. A man has poor health, and he moves to town to rest up and get where he will not be bothered with hard work. The city man, when he has poor health, will go to the country with a tent and pitch it under some shady tree where he may enjoy the mountain scenery and rusticate in the enjoyment of a perpetual picnic.

Dogs.—We have decided on a war of extermination against the dogs which constantly roam over our farm. We hate to do this, and we will not kill a dog that we know; but every strange dog that we see hunting on the farm will be in some danger. There is a sneaking way about some sheep dogs that helps to identify them as such; and also, I believe, there is an honest manner about a harmless dog that should help to identify him.

"Shall we, then, educate the farm boy? Yes, a thousand times yes," says Farm and Fireside. "If he is to be kept on the farm, send him to a good agricultural school if you can—and the chances are you can by a little heroic sacrifice—and while he is there watch his environment and development; but most of all, give him the home schooling that every father owes to his boy. Every man may be immortal on the earth if he will but strive to live in the lives of his children. Empty your heart, your experience, your wisdom, into his life, and early let him feel the touch of your sympathetic interest. This, with the fostering in him of a spirit of independent manhood as he grows older, will make of him an educated farmer—educated enough, at least, to fill the Creator's purpose in him, and that should be enough to fill yours."

A few days ago several cows were intoxicated from eating apples that had become fermented and decayed from lying on the ground. The animals staggered around the field showing all symptoms of drunkenness so that a veterinary surgeon was summoned. He pronounced it "a full fledged drunk." Thousands of bushels of apples are rotting on the ground in that vicinity.

Bees and Horticulture.—The benefits the horticulturist derives from honey bees in close proximity to his fruit farm cannot be too strongly set forth. The

Kansas Farmer says that experiments have proved beyond any doubt that bees are a valuable fertilizer of the fruit blossoms and the means of materially increasing the quantity as well as the quality of the fruit. As a pollen distributor among the fruit blossoms nothing equals the honey bee, or will come anywhere near it in the distribution of pollen to secure the most effectual fertilization of blossoms. The theory that bees are injurious to blossoms or to sound fruit has completely fallen through since the subject has received the attention necessary to discover the facts.

One would be surprised at the amount of work one colony of bees can do in thus distributing pollen in an orchard, and by no means does it require any great number of colonies to completely pollinize an ordinary orchard. One honey bee will visit several hundred blossoms during the day, and, if this be true, how many blossoms will 25,000 bees (the number in a fair colony during fruit bloom) visit during the day? Hence a few colonies of bees in close proximity to an ordinary orchard will completely execute the job.

He who rises betimes, has fleas in his bed.

A friend in need is a friend hard up. Never look a clotheshorse in the mouth.

All is not fried that fritters. It is well to be off with the old foe before you can fight with the new.

It is long loan that has no returning. A rolling stone sees much and gains polish.—London "Truth."

PERENNIAL PHLOX.

The new plants produced from division of the roots should be given rich soil and particularly good care the first year, says Vick's Magazine. The perennial phloxes are especially good for cutting. They mass well for extensive decorative effects, and if the main head or panicle seems too large or heavy for vases, the small side shoots work in very prettily; in fact, I find the latter and the small panicles most desirable for bouquets.

One point which is scarcely noted in the descriptions of the perennial phloxes is their fragrance, and yet they are very sweet. Pass through any garden where there is a collection of them and their odor will instantly attract your attention. Almost involuntarily you will exclaim: "Oh! how sweet." Particularly is this the case at evening, and at least one poet has noted it and speaks of "Clumps of sunny phlox That shines at dusk and grow more deeply sweet."

WE ALL EAT APPLES.

There are now in the United States over 200,000,000 fruit-bearing apple trees, producing annually 176,000,000 bushels of apples. In good crop years we export 3,000,000 bushels of apples and consume at home two bushels annually for every adult and child in the country. These are the figures given out from Washington. There are sixteen apple-growing states which produce 147,239,424 bushels of apples. All the other states together produce only 28,107,802 bushels. New York now stands first with 24,111,257 bushels, Pennsylvania second with 24,060,651 bushels, Ohio third with 20,617,480 bushels, Virginia fourth with 9,835,982 bushels and Illinois fifth with 9,178,150 bushels. California is fifteenth in the list with 3,488,208 bushels.

Ten years ago Ohio stood first among the apple-producing states, Michigan second and Kentucky third. In the last decade, however, there has been heavy tree planting in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. The increase in the several states and territories in ten years was 81,641,000 trees. In the same ten years the apple crop increased to 82 per cent. of all orchard fruits. In value of orchard products California leads all other states (\$14,526,786), New York standing second, Pennsylvania third, Ohio fourth, Illinois fifth and Michigan sixth. These six states, with Indiana, Missouri, Virginia, and New Jersey, raise 69 per cent. of our orchard fruits measured by value. Michigan stands first in peaches and California first in plums, prunes, pears, grapes, oranges and lemons. The apple is, as it always has been, the most popular of American fruits, and of all the orchard trees in the United States 55 per cent. are apple trees.—Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

A Great Market.

Covent Garden is the chief wholesale market of its kind for all London. The best time to see it is shortly after day-break. I left my rooms about 4 o'clock a. m. one Saturday and walked down to them. All the streets surrounding the market houses proper were filled with carts and wagons loaded with vegetables. Imagine the largest hay wagon you have ever seen piled high with green cabbages, so that the load is taller and broader than any load of sheaves ever brought in from the wheat fields. The cabbages are laid in regular rows, and there are thousands of heads of cabbage to every load.

Among the curious things sold are green gooseberries and rhubarb. This is the only place I know where they call rhubarb fruit. Rhubarb and gooseberry tarts are sold everywhere, and my teeth are still on edge from trying to masticate the so-called green gooseberry tart. The berries are larger than ours, but so sour that they turn the face of a girl of eighteen into that of an old maid of thirty as she bites into them.

According to the Times, auctioneers a day or two before Christmas were offering ten thousand barrels of American and Canadian apples, representing something like thirty thousand bushels of fruit, for one day's sale. The Times says: As to apples, the arrivals at our various ports during one week lately exceeded 360,000 bushels. The finest English apples marketed for Christmas are Cox's Orange Pippin and the Ribston; then the California Newtown, and the Ribston; and King Pippin from Canada. In addition there are many good sorts, such as Blenheim Orange and King of the Pippins, home grown; red-skinned Baldwins and dainty green-hued Greenings from the United States and Canada, and a fair display from Italy, Belgium, Holland and Spain. Well-grown English apples hold their own against all comers so far as appearance, quality and value are concerned. The daintily put up little lady apples from France, nestling in a bed of green moss, look as attractive as ever. These are becoming more popular than ever for table decoration, and during the past five years the supplies have not been equal to the demand. The lady apple is known as the Apl. The fruiterers of Covent Garden have for years been in the habit of making a special show of the the pretty colored lady apples at Christmas time.—American Cultivator.

How To Teach Better Methods.—My plea is for a fuller and more rational training of the rural population; for simpler facilities for training teachers and leaders; for consolidated school districts and larger and better school buildings; for teachers broadly trained in the natural sciences and their most economic application when coupled with labor, says Professor I. P. Roberts. The four great industries of our state are agriculture, manufacturing, transportation and mining. These several industries are well organized except agriculture. The various organizations which are concerned with agriculture too often go as they please. Occasionally one antagonizes the other. To obviate this, there should be a standing committee on legislation composed of one delegate from each organization. Every possible effort should be made to instruct and energize these three million citizens interested in agriculture, and the effort should be systematic, far-reaching and wisely planned. Who will take the lead? I speak not only for the College of Agriculture of Cornell university but for the state experiment station and all other organizations which have for their object the promotion of agricultural knowledge and the improvement of the condition of the rural citizens.

Some beauty isn't more than powder deep.

A woman's shoes never fit unless they are uncomfortable.

Some women-haters are floorwalkers in department stores.

The world seldom speaks well of a man who is dead broke.

Equality is an idle dream. Fig-leaf costumes have had their day.

It's a wise policeman who can point out the next corner on 'change.

A man is never so willing to do unto others as he would have others do unto him as when he finds himself in a hole.

It doesn't require much common sense to steer an automobile, but a great deal of faith, hope and charity are necessary.—Chicago "News."

The late John J. Thomas once wrote our C. A. Green: "In regard to horticultural papers, I will say, that they involve great labor with poor pay."

If we suit you, tell others. If not, tell us.

About That Boy.

Away from the sometimes monotonous round of farm work, in an atmosphere of comparative freedom from restraint, often in a populous community, learning to see the thoughts and manners of the city about him, with a growing insight into the broad fields of knowledge opening before his eyes by contact with books and men of culture, the chances are that your boy becomes restless, and wonders if after all the country is the place for him, says Farm and Fireside. May there not be, he asks, greater returns for his efforts, a wider scope for his abilities, in other directions? By insidious advances the city, with its myriad attractions, forces its way into his heart and mind, and the old ambition fades into an impossible reality. He still loves the farm, but ambition, "by which vice fell the angels," has turned his gaze to other, and as he thinks fairer, fields. Even in such schools as give to the employment of farming the most attractive coloring there lies a danger to the farm boy who would honestly strive to remain a farm boy, though an educated one.

The problem with every agricultural school must be to keep the life of the farm attractive, to teach the nobility of labor with the hands when directed by the understanding mind, to present farming as a pursuit requiring the best talent and affording the richest rewards of study and endeavor, to engender the spirit of emulation among boys of the farm class, and to religiously exclude every influence that tends to magnify the pleasures and profits of city life as compared with those of the country.

But the "how" comes fraught with the greatest significance to the boy who cannot go to either the classical or the agricultural school, and who yet wants to be an educated farm boy. This question must at times rise like Banquo's ghost before that boy's father, too, if he have conscience and heart. How shall we educate for the farm the farm boy who cannot go to the agricultural school?

We Will Pass Away.—There are at least half a hundred Western New York horticulturists before me who will have to cease active operations before two decades of the twentieth century have passed, says Professor I. P. Roberts. At the end of that time profitable horticulture will be as much more difficult than it is now as it is more difficult now than it was when you started in the business. Where are the young men in training who can take up your work and carry it forward on a higher plane and more economically than you have done? I know of one prosperous nursery owned by a man on whom Old Father Time has a sharp eye. He is not training a successor. His death would reduce the true value of his property more than one-half, because there will be no eager, well-trained nurseryman anxious to take his place. What is your duty? Don't try to perform it by making an elaborate will. The dissatisfied heirs and the lawyers will deplete your estate more than the scale, the blight and the plant lice combined. The time is ripe for action. Here and there the teachers are waking up. As I write these lines a message comes over the phone from a teacher in the Potsdam Normal school, "Send immediately fifty-one sets of leaflets and quarterlies." This means more than eleven hundred publications. Again I say, the time is ripe for action. Speak with no uncertain sound. Stand by all the efforts which are being made to give a broader, a fuller, a more accurate, a more practical and a more logical education to these three million lovers of plants and animals. We are behind in mental and technical training. Hereafter, the fault has been with the leaders of education in our state; in the future, the fault will be ours if the education of our children is not changed for the better.

Sunshine has no terrors for the girl with a \$25 parasol. Truth is mighty, but a good deal of it is suppressed. Nothing is easier to bear than the troubles of your neighbors. The nearer you get to the butt end of revenge the sweeter it isn't. The worst fault of some people is telling other people theirs. Even the philosophical owner of a fire-proof building is apt to insure it. A pessimist is a man who views the neighbors through a smoked glass. If you would be happy don't purchase today and read the bargain advertisements to-morrow. When the bull and the bear go to market there is apt to be something doing at the muton counter. The short-sighted woman who wears glasses may not be vain, but she knows she looks better with them.—Chicago check?

Just wait a minute, pa. I want to give a young man something. "Birthday present?" "Yes." "Well, don't come to me. I haven't any idea what a young man wants." "But I have, pa. I—I know just what he wants." "But why do you come to me?" "Because what he wants is—" "Oh, that's all right, of course. Give him anything you please. Want a N—no, pa."

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The dream of the thrifty owner of farm land is to see every square foot of surface doing its best, says the "American Cultivator," and the further down it works the better he likes it. Such a man is delighted to find a neglected corner or margin that can be put to some use. Careful study will find such spots on most farms about the buildings and along the division lines. Some put trees or vines well adapted to a location which is often quite fertile, but which from its position cannot be cultivated. Cherries, mulberries or Concord grapes will do surprisingly well in a neglected corner, likewise quinces, if the soil is moist. Blackberries will thrive, but are likely to become a nuisance. Currants and gooseberries in a heavy soil will stand such conditions, but the fruit will be inferior. Strong-growing apples like Ben Davis, or pears like Kelfer, will thrive somewhat under hardship, and after reaching fair size can be grafted to better kinds.

"Just wait a minute, pa. I want to give a young man something." "Birthday present?" "Yes." "Well, don't come to me. I haven't any idea what a young man wants." "But I have, pa. I—I know just what he wants." "But why do you come to me?" "Because what he wants is—" "Oh, that's all right, of course. Give him anything you please. Want a N—no, pa."

"Oh, speak up." "I want you to say it's all right, pa. I want you to say again that I can give him anything I please." "Silly girl. Of course you can. You've always had your own way. Is that all?" "Wait, pa. You see, I know just what he wants." "You said that before." "Because what he wants is—" "Well?" "Me—m—me!" Tableau.

When two women get wound up the third is apt to be run down. Pessimists are people who go around looking for thorns to sit on. Some men make a living by letting their wives keep boarders. You can seldom catch the storyteller by putting salt on his tale. Time is money to the bookmaker when your horse fails to come in in time. Cats, like politicians, give voice to their most decided utterances while on the fence in the dark. The cucumber is of tropical origin. This may explain why it usually hits people in the vicinity of the equator.—Chicago News.

Whence Comes Religion?—Religion is not something brought to man from without, but it is a response from within. Society.—The whole cast of society today makes it well nigh impossible for the church to exist on strictly spiritual lines.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa. Garlic came from Sicily and the shores of the Mediterranean. Asparagus was originally a wild sea-coast plant of Great Britain. The clove is a native of the Malacca Islands, as is also the nutmeg. Cherries were known in Asia as far back as the seventeenth century. The tomato is a native of South America and takes its name from a Portuguese word. Parsley is said to have come from Egypt and mythology tells us it was used to adorn the head of Hercules. Cloves come to us from the Indies and take their name from the Latin clavus, meaning a nail, to which they have a resemblance. The onion was almost an object of worship with the Egyptians 2,000 years before the Christian era. It first came from India. The cantaloupe is a native of America and is so called from the name of a place near Rome, where it was first cultivated in Europe.

Happiness.—There is fun a-plenty in the world, but fun is not happiness. The man who quarrels with his wife and children and deceives his family has no real peace. The man who lies and who has become a drunkard does not even respect himself. The man who wears a mask over his face and lives a double life is insincere in his dealing with men, knows nothing about real peace, joy and happiness.

AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

Dear Aunt Hannah: Do you think it right for young persons who are engaged to correspond with other young people of the opposite sex? Should a young lady correspond with a young man even if he knows she is engaged to another?

I have a friend who has been keeping company with a young man for some time. They already know each other's feelings. Should she consider herself engaged when her parents have not given their consent, although they have never refused to allow the young man to come to their house? And should she wear the ring under those circumstances?

—Violet L.

Aunt Hannah's Reply: Persons who are engaged should do as they would like to be done by. There is no set law for the conduct of engaged people, but if they love the one to whom they are engaged they will do everything possible for that person, and will do nothing that might cause the loved one anxiety or pain. No young lady who is engaged

should be writing love letters to any other man than the one whom she expects to marry. Your second question is a puzzle. A boy or girl who is of age can marry or become engaged without the consent of their parents, but dutiful children would not commit such an act unless the circumstances were peculiar. There might be circumstances under which your friend could keep company, could accept the ring and could consider herself engaged without the consent of her parents, but ordinarily she would not.

Dear Aunt Hannah—It has been on my mind to ask your idea of what constitutes swearing. We often hear women supposed to be intelligent and refined use such language as "Oh! my God! Good Lord! Oh my soul!" and many other expressions of like character. And some of these women are professed church members who would be supposed to hold God's name sacred. Is not this in substance swearing?—Olive. Reply:—There are various degrees of profanity. The above are objectionable and deplorable, but are not curses.—Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am seventeen years old, but still my mother does not approve of my keeping company with any of my boy friends. There is one boy that I am acquainted with who is a very nice fellow and I care very much for him. I do not know whether he cares for me or not. Do you think it would be proper for me to write to him? Should I always answer all my letters which I receive from young men? Should I take my mother's advice? She says I have got plenty of time yet to go with the boys.—June.

Aunt Hannah's Reply.—If you know the young man well from long acquaintance it might not be indelicate for you to write to him as you suggest, but for young ladies to solicit correspondence with a new acquaintance would be indelicate. No, it is not necessary for you to answer all the letters you receive from young men or any of them in fact, unless the occasion seems to require it. I believe mothers are the best friends girls ever will have and that their advice should be heeded.

Dear Aunt Hannah.—When a boy and girl have corresponded for nearly a year but are only at the ages of 17 and 19, and do not see each other very often, would it be proper for the girl to give the boy a present at Christmas? If it would be all right to do so, please name an article which would make a nice present.—Josephine.

Reply.—Yes, if inexpensive. Slippers, a necktie, a white silk handkerchief or a book would be appropriate.—Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am twenty-one years old and have not the privilege of attending church, any place of amusement or any social gatherings since I am ten miles away from any village or city. I am musically inclined playing upon the flute, piano, mandolin and banjo. Am a good cook and housekeeper. I would like to get married if I might meet some one who worthy of a good woman's love. I am considered good looking with good figure, and a brunette. What do you advise me to do?—Bessie.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—Similar questions frequently come to my notice. They indicate that there are many localities in which both young men and young women have poor facilities for getting acquainted or for getting married. I have often alluded to the fact that the object of society primarily was to enable young people to get acquainted so that if they found congenial partners they might become happily married. This is shown by the fact that when people are married they are practically discarded by the social set that previously entertained them so graciously. The situation of this young lady is indeed deplorable. It is proper that young men or women should look forward to a happy married life and a home of their own. Fathers and mothers who buy homes so far away from churches, schools and other social enjoyment should take into consideration these privations that their children must endure. I think of nothing to suggest unless Bessie has a relative in some village or city with whom she can make a prolonged visit.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am much interested in your department of Green's Fruit Grower, as are many of my friends and acquaintances. First: I want to ask if it is the gentleman's privilege to ask a lady to correspond with him, and if so how the request should be made? Second: Is it good form to ask a girl to exchange photographs? Third: Is there any good reason why a man should not marry a woman one or two years older

than himself if they love each other.—L., Nova Scotia.

Aunt Hannah's Reply:—First: Yes, it is the gentleman's privilege to ask his lady friend to correspond with him, providing he is well enough acquainted with her to warrant correspondence. Should you meet a lady at an evening party or a picnic it would not be in good form to ask the privilege of corresponding with her on so short an acquaintance, but if after the first meeting you have met her again several times, and her treatment of you is cordial, it would be your privilege to ask her to correspond with you, but it would be her privilege to accept or decline. Second: The same rule should apply to asking for an exchange of photographs. You should not ask for such an exchange unless you have known the young lady for some time, that is have met her on several occasions. Third: The fact that a woman is one or two years older than the man is no reason why the two should not marry.

Note.—Several letters are held over to be answered later.

The Invalid's Room.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jane Elliott Snow.

In every house of any pretensions whatever there should be a room arranged with a view of possible illness, for in every family there is more or less sickness as the years pass by.

Such a room does not necessarily need to be closed or useless in times of health. It could serve as a children's play room, or as a sewing room, or indeed as a sleeping room, as the tastes or the needs of the family required. It could not well serve as a living room because it should be one side of, or apart from the living rooms, so that its occupants need not be disturbed by the family or guests passing in and out.

Such a room should be on the sunny side of the house and should be well-lighted and well ventilated. There should be no paper on the walls nor carpet on the floor. The windows should be provided with shades that could be raised or lowered. A dark green Holland is perhaps the best material for shades.

The walls and ceilings could be frescoed and decorated if the purse of the owner permitted, and if his taste required such decorations, but they would not be necessary for the purpose in view. But whether decorated or not the walls should have a smooth surface, so they could be washed easily and kept clean.

A hard wood floor is the proper thing for an invalid's room, but for lack of it the soft wood floor could be painted and varnished, after filling all the cracks and bad places with putty.

To deaden sound rugs made of white rags and woven like an ordinary rag carpet could be used. These are as easily washed and kept clean as a common coarse hand towel.

The best heating arrangement for such a room is the open grate or fire place for wood or coal. In this room there should be only such furniture as is absolutely needed, and that of the simplest construction, so that it will harbor no vermin, or no disease germs. The modern iron or brass bedstead is both pretty and cheap, and unless one is able to have the more expensive brass, is quite the thing for the invalid's room.

For the bedding and draperies there should be nothing that cannot be washed and cleaned thoroughly on short notice. Every wise housekeeper keeps constantly on hand a supply of good soft linen or cotton cloths. These, no matter how clean they may look, should be carefully washed, and ironed with a good hot iron, the last thing before being used.

Antiseptic treatment of burns and wounds should be practiced in the home as well as in the hospital. With a suitable room and proper care of the sick one the most serious case of contagion can be so managed in the home that it will not endanger other members of the family.

Blasts From Ram's Horn.

A creed is a chart and not a compass. An active virtue is worth ten absent virtues.

Sincerity is the key to the secrets of wisdom.

The breath of our influence depends on the depth of our earnestness.

There is no sunlight in the life where there are no skylights in the soul.

It is easier to know the way we ought to go than to go in the way we know.

The water of life is not enriched by running through the mud of our bigotry.

Pleasure.—Christianity does not require you to sacrifice pleasure. The worlding makes the mistake, not in seeking pleasure, but in seeking the wrong kind. Pleasure is a necessity of our being.—Rev. G. R. Stair, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gray Goat \$11.50
Ullster \$11.50

Made of Genuine Gray Goat Skin. Quilted Italian lining. Leather shields under arms. A large, warm, serviceable coat at a remarkably low price. Fine Lakimo Dog Skin Coat, \$14.50. Buffalo Gait Coat, \$17.50. Orsold reliable Gait Coat, \$17.75. Australian Wombat, \$14.50. Write at once for our special fur catalogue containing a complete showing of Men's Heavy Winter Coats. Everything from black-ket-lined Pea Jackets at \$1.50 up to Beaver and Mink Ulsters at \$175.00. The finest lines to select from in the United States. Honestly-made, reliable goods—no imitations. Prices lower than those of any other firm. Ask for Special Fur Catalogue; we will send it free by return mail. Don't buy until you have seen our prices. Send a postal to-day.

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25,566 Appointments were made to Civil Service positions during the past year. Excellent opportunities for young people. Each year we instruct by mail hundreds of farmers' sons who pass these examinations and receive appointments to life positions at \$640 to \$1200 a year. If you desire a position of this kind, write for our Civil Service Announcement and learn how you may secure it. It will be sent free. Mention this paper.

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WE ARE HIT HARD ON APPLE TREES.

We offer all sizes at bargain prices for spring planting.

We are obliged to dig and clear off a large plantation covered with a superior stand of apple trees. They are grown on leased land. The lease has expired and these trees must be sold.

We dare not say here how cheap we will sell apple trees if bought now. Write us for special prices stating how many trees you can use, also what size, what varieties and the number of each variety.



Apples as Grown at Green's Farm.

We have never grown a better lot of trees than these. There is money made from apple orchards.

Why not plant an apple orchard the coming spring? Now is the time to write and get our prices.

We also have a large supply of standard and dwarf pear trees, also plum, peach, quince and cherry trees. We make a specialty of small fruit plants and vines having about 100 acres in small fruits, asparagus and rhubarb roots.

Our new spring catalogue will be ready January 1st, and sent free to all subscribers. We grow a large assortment of ornamental plants, trees and vines for beautifying home grounds, parks and cemeteries.

Green's Nursery Co. was established 25 years ago. It is incorporated under the laws of New York State, with a paid up capital of \$100,000.

Secrets of Fruit Growing by C. A. Green is an elegant souvenir containing nearly 150 photo-engravings of orchards and fruit farms, giving many suggestions for fruit growers. The price is 25 cents postpaid.

Do not forget our big apple tree sale next spring. Write quick, sending us a list of the varieties that you need. We can save you money. Address Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

POTASH

Potash as Necessary as Rain
The quality and quantity of the crops depend on a sufficiency of

Potash

In the soil. Fertilizers which are low in Potash will never produce satisfactory results. Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of books, containing the latest researches on this important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to the

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by post, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

\$8.25 On Trial

90 days trial

The Oakland \$8.25, the Amazon \$12.50, Brunswick \$16.00, the Jensen Windsor \$16.70, 15.25, and 10.50; the Damascus \$17.75, 19.00, 20.25, 21.75 and 23.50. The finest line of high-grade machines you can find anywhere. Don't buy a machine until you have seen our catalogue and read our liberal 90-day trial offer and our binding 10-year guarantee. No other firm is prepared to sell machines with the valuable features that our Sewing Machine has. Let us send you our fine illustrated catalogue. You will be surprised at the prices we make on really high-grade, honestly-made machines. Ask for Sewing Machine Catalogue. We will send it by return mail.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

Triumphant Vine and Man.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elizabeth L. Stocking.

At the foot of a gnarled old apple tree
Was a strapping, bitter-sweet vine.
It clung to the bark as it upward grew,
And the strong old tree its secrets knew,
Through winds and rain and shine.

Off the storms would rage and the blast
Would try
To pull the vine from its stay,
To lay it helpless on the earth,
To scatter its leaves and ruin its worth,
But it traveled kept on its way.

Ever upward and upward climbing still,
Through all kinds of wind and weather,
Till at last it reached the top of the tree,
And there it rested strong and free,
With the birds and the sky together.

One morning on earth a child was born,
A little human soul,
It clung to God as it upward grew
And the Heavenly Father its secrets knew,
Through trouble and joy and dole.

Off sorrow would come and sin would try
To pull this soul from its stay,
To lay it helpless in the dust,
To wreck its manhood and sully its trust,
But it bravely kept on its way.

Ever upward and upward climbing still,
Through all the trials of life,
Till at last it rested in perfect peace
In the sunshine of God and sin's release,
Above all care and strife.

The Search for Gail.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Viola A. Smith.

"There's a great hole in your stocking,
Gail Clifford!"

"I don't care a —,"
"Gail Clifford!"

"Well," cried Gail, "I don't care if I
do swear, I may as well scolded for
that as for anything else I do or say.
The whole family do nothing but find
holes in me!"

Down through the back yard went Gail
and with muttering voice and throbbing
heart recklessly climbed the picket fence
with a gain of two more holes.

It's all right," she half sobbed, "for
Clara to keep good natured and look
pretty and fresh, she can have nice
clothes, go away to school and have ad-
vantages; besides her clothes are so good
they don't tear like mine. I believe
every dud I have come from the ten-
cent store, I wish I was dead and buried,
so there! I suppose they would miss me
a little at first, miss some one to find
fault with. I'll run away, see if I don't."

She had reached the high bank above
the railroad track and seating herself
with the sun glaring down upon her,
continued to soliloquize.

"In the first place if I am homely
they needn't always be telling me of it,
nor all the strangers say 'how pretty
your sister Clara is, you don't look a
bit like her.' Don't they suppose I know
it? There's one thing tho', daddy and
the boys treat me decent and I believe
they like me better than Clara. John
Allen said I wasn't half bad looking and
was rather jolly. O dear! how hot the
sun is, and here comes the train, I'll
watch it till it reaches that third pole
and then I'll run; one, two, three;" and
there was a scream of agony from Gail
as her foot caught in a fatal hole in her
dress skirt and down over the bank she
rolled with the express running at full
speed. Poor Gail.

Up at the house the boys were asking
for Gail. "I want my kite fixed," said
Joe; "me and Bob Allen want some
soldier caps made, I don't see where Gail
is."

"I don't know," answered her mother
with a shade of worry in her voice;
"she went out this morning and has
not been in since."

"For pity sake," cried Clara, "what
makes you all clamor for Gail. I'm
sure she is trouble enough when here. I
feel rather relieved to have her away
all day, but she'll be in soon for there
are not many places in this horrid old
village to go," and the beauty of Clara's
face was spoiled by a pout.

"Is Miss Gail in?" inquired John Al-
len at about half-past-seven. John
looked shy when Clara smiled at his
ceremonious "Miss."

"No," said her father, "she ain't in
and I'm going to look for her. It's my
opinion that you women have hounded
her away with your ever-lasting fuss
about her looks and clothes."

"Why, George Clifford, I've only tried
to do my duty by her and make her
more tidy, and I never thought she
cared if she was homely. But, Oh!
George, you don't think anything has
happened to her, do you? I believe I
should die if I lost my little Gail." And
Mrs. Clifford was in tears; Joe was soon
in the same condition.

"I think you all silly," cried Clara,
but there was a queer tight feeling
around her heart.

But Mr. Clifford and John Allen were
going about rousing the neighbors to as-
sist in the search. For two hours they
searched with earnestness but sinking
hearts, when a tramp appeared saying he
had seen a girl sitting on the bank above

the track just before the morning ex-
press went through. The faces of the
men turned pale for it looked as though
their search was ended. Yes, they could
see it now, a heap of something down
there by the track. Tremblingly they
approached. Her face looked fair in the
moonlight for she was not on the track
and was not mangled. As her father
stooped to lift her she opened her eyes
and looked about with a half-bewildered
and half-whimsical expression and ex-
claimed, "O daddy! thank God for the
hole in my petticoat that hung me on
an alder bush and saved my life!"

"Only a sprained ankle," said Clara.

Some of the Better Pears.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

In early summer the pear season opens
for those worth eating with the Wilder
pear, which was introduced some years
ago by Green's Nursery Co. This is a
vigorous growing and productive pear of
good size for an early pear, but not so
large as Bartlett. It succeeds well as a
dwarf, has a beautiful red cheek and
yellow skin. It is almost coreless. Ty-
son is a relative of Seckel and is a sweet
pear of smallish size. Then comes
Clapp's Favorite which is an enormous
yielder, annual bearer and a rapid grow-
er. Its fruit is large, one side covered
with red. Is a good shipper if picked
when hard, as all pears should be picked.
It is one of the most profitable summer
pears. Next to ripen is Bartlett, which
bears at an early age. It is inclined to
bear every year. The fruit is large,
bright yellow. It is considered of good
quality by most people, although it has
a little musky smell and taste. Next
comes Seckel, which on young trees is
not inclined to bear annually, but in-
creases in fruitfulness with age. In or-
der to get perfect specimens of Seckel
the trees should be sprayed with Bor-
deaux mixture several times during the
season. Seckel is the sweetest of all
pears. Next to ripen of the better pears
is Sheldon, which has long been a fa-
vorite dessert pear at Green's fruit farm.
The tree is a rapid, upright grower and
an abundant bearer. The fruit has a
russet appearance and is not attractive as
seen upon the tree, but when well rip-
ened it assumes a yellowish tint, yet if
the buyer is not familiar with Sheldon
he may pass it by in the market as un-
inviting in appearance. Sheldon is al-
most coreless with but few seeds. It is
a delicious pear. Next is the Bosc,
which is my favorite as a dessert pear.
It is of pyriform shape and has an at-
tractive yellow color, even before fully
ripe. The flesh is firm, of fine texture,
and is of most excellent flavor. Bosc
in the nursery is a slow grower, there-
fore nurserymen will not grow it unless
they can get double the price usually
paid for strong growing varieties of
pears. It is generally top grafted on
stronger growing varieties. No lover of
fine fruit should fail to have Bosc pear
growing upon his place. Where it is
known in market it should sell for double
the price of ordinary fruit. Later on
comes Anjou, Lawrence, Josephine and
Winter Nellis. These are all pears of
fine quality but they will not keep late
in the winter unless stored in a very
cool place. Perhaps the earliest of these
to ripen is the Anjou and the latest
Winter Nellis, which I often keep in an
ordinary cellar until January.

Booker T. Washington Advises More
"Working by the Hands."—Booker T.
Washington, president of Tuskegee In-
stitute, spoke last night before the
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
at Association hall, Brooklyn. Touch-
ing upon the question of lynching he
said:

"Within the last few weeks a public
sentiment stronger and more deeply
rooted, I think, than ever before has
gone forth from the words and actions
of governors, the daily press, the pulpit,
former Confederate camps, and grand
juries."

Whatever digression the speaker made
he always came back to his favorite
topic, "Working by the Hands."

In his own experience at Tuskegee In-
stitute he found himself confronted with
the system of learning by heart instead
of by head.

"I found," he said, "young men who
could wrestle successfully with the
toughest problems in compound interest,
or 'banking' or 'foreign exchange' but
who had never thought of trying to
figure out why their fathers lost money
on every bale of cotton raised and why
they were continually mortgaging their
crops and falling deeper into debt. I
talked with girls who could locate on the
map accurately the Alps and Andes, but
who had no idea of the proper position
of the knives and forks on the dinner
table."

One of the chief misfortunes of hon-
est people is that they are cowardly.—
Voltaire.

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\$7.95 for this large
handsome
steel range

without high closet or reservoir. With
large, high, roomy, warming closet and
reservoir, just as shown in cut, \$11.95.
Reservoir is porcelain on inside, asbestos
covered on outside. Heavy cast top with 6
full size cooking holes. Large roomy oven,
regular 8-16 size. (We have styles of steel
and cast ranges with much larger and small-
er ovens, sizes to suit all.)
The body is made of cold
rolled steel, top and all cast-
ings of best pig iron. Grates
are improved duplex grate,
burns wood or coal. Nickel
band on front of main top;
brackets and tea shelves on
clock hand and ornament on reservoir;
oven door, etc. Are highly polished,
making the range an ornament to any home.

OUR TERMS

Write for CATALOGUE
are the most liberal
ever made. We will ship you
any range or stove, guarantee
it to be perfect in construction and material and we guarantee it to
reach you in perfect condition. You can pay for it after you receive it. You can take it
in every way, and the biggest bargain in a stove you ever saw or heard of and equal to stoves that retail for double our price.
you can return it to us and we will pay freight both ways, so you won't be out one single cent.
tell you how to order. Don't buy a stove of any kind until you get our free
Stove Catalogue for 1904 and 1905 and see our
liberal terms and the lowest prices ever made.

MARVIN SMITH CO. CHICAGO.



PEACH TREES. Grand lot, grown on the bank of Lake Erie two miles
from any peach orchard, free from borers and all
other diseases. Large stock of Peas, Beans, Cherry
Apple, etc. Immense supply of small fruits, headquarters for

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Seeds.

40 acres hardy Roses. 4 green-houses of Palms, Ferns, Mosses,
Geraniums, etc. Mail order postpaid. Direct deal saves money, try us. Valua-
ble catalogue free. 1st year. 1905 acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Ohio.

"Don't borrow or lend, pay old debts."



Have a knife of your own. Have a good one. Let us make you a present of a Keen
Katter, Hand Hammered outfit, like illustration which is only about one-third actual size. It
possesses good stuff and will give satisfactory service. We will send you one post-paid on
receipt of your 50c. to pay for Green's Fruit Grower one year, if you claim this premium when
subscribing.



Perhaps it's a Pruner you need.

Every fruit grower should own a good one. We are in position to supply every sub-
scriber to Green's Fruit Grower with the useful article. Will send one to you post-paid on
receipt of 50c. to pay for the paper one year and 25c. additional. Send 75c. for paper and
pruning knife.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

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-W. J. Lewis,

is confidence.

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Apple Pickin'
"Long in apple-pickin' time there is some-
thin' 'bout the weather.
Than'll set your spirits dancin' till they're
lighter than a feather.
You can hear it in the music o' the neigh-
borin' rooster's call,
You can see it in the squirrel carryin' nuts
along the wall.
An' the rustle,
An' the bustle,
An' the hurryin' in o' crabs,
An' the weedin',
An' the dryin' o' the hops,
There's a busy feelin' in the air that sets
your soul a-rime.
In the hearty, healthy workin' days o'
apple-pickin' time.
When the crib is full o' corn on the dathin'
runnin' over,
An' the crickets finish chirpin' in the straw
stack an' the clover,
Then the echo on the mountain sends your
voice a-callin' back,
An' you hear the far-off rumblin' o' the
freight train on the track;
An' the lowin'
In the mowin'
Where you turned the cows to
browse,
An' the hurry,
An' the flurry,
An' the bankin' up the house;
An' you'll laugh at wind an' weather when
the snow's a-driftin' in
If the mows are full o' fodder an' there's
apples in the bin.
—Florence J. Boyce in Youth's Companion.

Need of Simple Life.

By Rev. William H. Pound, Eminent
Chicago Divine.

Every man should be a contributor to
the toll of the world as long as possible.
The simple life is marked by veracity
and ingenuousness. It is not puffed up,
finds merit in others, and speaks plain-
ly its honest thought. Its enemies are
covetousness and envy. It is small busi-
ness wasting time in envying a man who
may pay taxes on \$40,000,000. The hope
of society lies in the man who is doing
well and happily his appointed task.

Artificial habits of speech and forms
of living do not minister to simplicity.
We love a mountain for its grandeur, a
flower for its fragrance, and a starlit
sky for its beauty. "Let a man be a
man" without palaver or artificiality. I
would rather belong to God's millions
than to man's "400." I would rather
wear dirt-stained trousers in the per-
formance of honest labor than white
satin breeches at an ultra fashionable
function. Lives are wasted in senseless
endeavor to bring many things to pass
when it is enough to bring one thing to
pass.

A luxury loving age is an enervating
age, producing physical and moral flab-
biness. We are told that actual life is
not a Sunday school, but when actual
life squares itself with Sunday school
teaching the world will be full of bright-
est promise. It is not so true that "a
man must live" as it is that a man must
live right or perish. Men become gour-
mands; they worship fashion and be-
come walking dummies; they become de-
voted of artificial amusements and lose
the power of simple enjoyment.

Phosphorus in Apple.—Apples are said
to contain more phosphorus than any
other fruit or vegetable, and it is claimed
that this makes them specially adapted
to renewing the nervous matter of the
brain and spinal cord. Perhaps for
the same reason, rudely understood,
the old Scandinavian traditions represent
the apple as the food of the gods, who,
when they felt themselves growing fee-
ble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for
renewing their powers of mind and body.

As far back as the tenth century medi-
cal authorities became enthusiastic in
their writings over remarkable curative
properties of different fruits. In more
modern times this has been revived, and
nearly every one has heard of the "grape
cure," the apple, peach or strawberry
cure. One writer is said to have recom-
mended in special cases eating twenty
pounds of strawberries a day. The
same writer also cites cases in which ma-
ladies have gained their reason by the
exclusive use of cherries. These instances
savor of the ridiculous, but there is no
doubt that the so-called "grape cure"
for indigestion and other evils has re-
sulted in great good to persons trying it.
The fruit should be of good quality; if it
is not and the grapes are sour and wa-
tery, the patient may be harmed rather
than benefited.

Labor in France.—"I have seen spin-
ners and weavers in France working a
day of eleven hours for sixty cents." Per-
haps some people will say that this labor
is not highly skilled. But I have seen
the most beautiful work in the world, the
making of Gobelin tapestry, done, and
that labor is certainly highly skilled.
The man who is producing this tapestry
with his loom before him, looks over his
shoulder at a picture and repeats in the
tapestry every line and every curve and
every tint of the beautiful painting, and
what do you suppose he receives for his
compensation? From \$1 to \$2 a day,
according to the class of the work.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS

We name below some Premium Offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with November or December issues. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE:—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 112,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get the premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

PREMIUM No. 1.

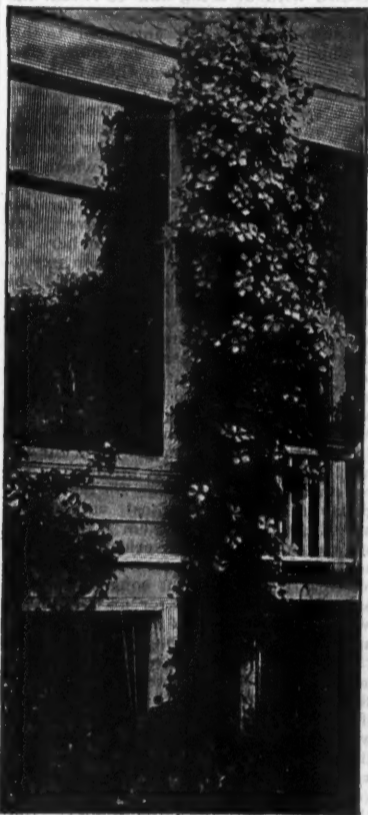
TWO CLEMATIS VINES

One each of the following varieties:

Mad. Ed. Andre.—A distinct crimson red color, a very pleasant shade and entirely distinct from all others.

Jackmanni.—The flowers of this variety when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter. Color, violet purple.

One each of the above vines will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.



The above illustration is a photo-engraving of the Clematis Jackmanni which a subscriber has received as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower. The photograph is kindly sent us by John McRopert of Oregon. The premium plants and trees sent out with Green's Fruit Grower have opened up new territories for fruit growing in many parts of the great western country where many places are cut off from railroad communication and can receive plants and trees only by mail.

PREMIUM No. 7.

4 Red Cross Currant Plants



Four well rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper, one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 8.

We will mail you ten plants of Green's New Un-named Strawberry, pineapple flavor, large, productive, and vigorous, and Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.



PREMIUM No. 2.

A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE.

This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufac-tured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the micro-scope. The larger lens is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the sur-face of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school, and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 50c. for microscope and subscription to Green's Fruit Grower one year.

PREMIUM No. 3.



TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER.

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c. for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 4.

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with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket with self-inking rub-ber type, which stamps your name and address on envel-opes, letter heads, etc. so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. We prefer postage stamps to individual checks, which cost us 10 cents each to collect.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

PREMIUM No. 6.

Two in One—Combined Pruning and Budding Knife.



This beautiful pattern, buck handle, razor steel. Combination Pruner and Budder, should be in every man's pocket who grows fruit. We offer it with Green's Fruit Grower for two years for \$1.00.



PREMIUM No. 9.

TWO GRAPE VINES

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ONE CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

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One Campbell's Early Grape, a new variety of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, quality is good and it is a long keeper. Two vines will be sent to all who send 50c. for our paper one year.



PREMIUM No. 5.

THREE HARDY ROSES

Two-year old out-door rose bushes which will blossom same year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing. We will select an assortment of colors from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blanches, Coquette Des Alpes, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.



PREMIUM No. 10.

ONE NIAGARA PEACH TREE AND ONE C. A. GREEN GRAPE VINE.

A new peach ripening one week earlier than Elberta, remarkably free from yellows and leaf curl, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor. It is of large size, beautiful, and better in quality than Elberta. One tree will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

See Nut Picks, Baby Spoon, Knives & Book Premium Offers on other pages

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THE HOP GROWERS.

Hop growing is an important enterprise in the state of New York, and yet hop growing has been extended to the far West as have many other leading Eastern enterprises. The above two illustrations are from photographs, one representing hop poles piled after hops are harvested, and the other workers in the dry-house. Hop growing is considered a hazardous enterprise, and those who are not familiar with it might be cautioned to leave it alone. Hop growing requires the expenditure of considerable money for hop poles as well as for the erection of a building in which to dry the hops. It takes time for the hops to come into full production. If hops are high to-day a man may decide to start in the business, but before his vines come to bearing age the price of hops may have collapsed below the paying point. A neighbor who had a hop yard told me that the time to go into hop planting was when hops were cheap, since they were sure to be higher by the time hops were ready for market. He said that no one should go into the hop business except for life. I concluded he was a wise hop grower, but to my surprise a few years later I saw that he had plowed up his field of flourishing hop vines, allowing his investment in hop poles etc., to go to waste.

They Appreciate Green's Fruit Grower.

There are some men who write me that they do not desire that any portion of Green's Fruit Grower should be wasted upon the Woman's Page or other similar departments. These men selfishly desire that every page should be devoted to fruit growing. There are as many women who read Green's Fruit Grower as men. There are more children who read our paper than either men or women. It seems to me only fair that every member of the family should be considered by the editor. I have received numerous letters from ladies telling how helpful has been our Health Department. Children have written that they were much interested in the Youth's Department and stories. Others write that they are fond of animals and read with interest the Nature Study Department.

Green's Fruit Grower has made a vigorous effort to help the farmer's wife. One day I was walking with my associate editor when a farmer's wife drove by on her way home from the city. My friend remarked, "what can we as editors do for this woman, this farmer's wife?" This has been my thought for many years, therefore the Woman's Page ever has our attention and I receive many letters from the wives of subscribers stating that they fully appreciate the interest taken in them.

The Dead Come Back.—"There are no Japanese dead who do not return," wrote Lafcadio Hearn, in an eloquent concluding paragraph of a brilliant article describing Japan after the war with China. "There are none who do not know the way. From China and from Chosen, and out of the bitter sea, all our dead have come back,—all! They are with us now. In every dusk they gather to hear the bugles that called them home. And they will hear them also in that day when the armies of the Son of Heaven shall be summoned against Russia."

A Dog's Story of His Life.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

The recollections of my earliest days are too dim to be recorded. I could not see anything and every time I moved, my nose touched some fuzzy thing which made me sneeze. I did not enjoy life. All at once everything changed. I woke one morning and found my eyes wide open, and I could see all around. I learned then that the fuzzy things which had annoyed me so much were my own little brothers and sisters; and such grand times we had, tumbling over each other and watching for mother to come home.

Our house was a large box with a nice carpet on the floor, and we were very comfortable, but we often wondered what kind of a place it was outside, and tried to climb to the top of our house to see what was going on. Mother reproved us for this and told us terrible stories of the hard times poor dogs had sometimes. Still, we were not satisfied, and one day I did reach the top of the house and was enjoying the sights when the first thing I knew, I tumbled out. Oh! how frightened I was, and I thought I would surely be killed as punishment for my disobedience; but finding I was not hurt, I determined to see all I could, so crawled to the door of the shed where our house was.

Everything was so strange! I stood there, not knowing what to do next, when I heard a great racket and a poor dog ran by with a tin can tied to his tail and after him were a lot of wild creatures yelling as if they were crazy. Oh! how I ran to get away, and it was a long time before I even dared to look out of my hiding place. When mother came, she was much displeased that I had been so wilful and naughty, but she said she was so glad no harm had come to me that she would not punish me that time.

Then she told me that the wild creatures I had seen were called boys, and they seemed to take delight in teasing all animals. She said she had seen one poor dog get so angry at a boy because he teased him, that he bit him, and then a great ugly man came with a gun and shot him. I just lay there trembling, afraid to go to sleep and begged mother not to leave us, but she said it was her duty to watch our lady's house and not allow anything to come near to disturb her; that she would come often to see us, and we need not be afraid.

Nothing further happened for a long time and the frightful scenes and stories had almost faded from my mind, when one day, when I was asleep, I felt some one take me up and when I opened my eyes, there was one of those awful boys talking to our lady, who held me in her hands. I scarcely dared to breathe, and when I heard her say: "Yes, you may have this one," I thought I would surely die. When I told mother, she was very sad and wiped her eyes with her paws, which made me feel worse than ever. I begged her to let us all run away to some place where there were no boys; but she said it could not be done, we must just make the best of it. Then she spoke more hopefully and said boys were not all bad, for she had seen one of them take up a poor little kitten that was all wet and cold, and although the other boys all laughed at him, he carried it home under his jacket.

Then she talked very seriously to me and gave me so much good advice, I was sure I should never remember it all. She said I must try to do everything my new master told me to do, and be faithful about watching his property. I must be very careful about the company I kept, and never bite anyone, unless in defence of my master. For the next few days I was very unhappy; but when my new owner came he took me up so gently, and stroked my head, calling me "good doggy," "nice little fellow," that I did not feel afraid at all, and licked his hand, which seemed to please him very much. He carried me home in his arms, and when the other boys crowded around and begged to see me and to hold me just a minute, he said, "No, you would frighten him." One of the boys asked if he thought Miss Blank would give him one and he said so quickly, "I hope she won't, for you would not be kind to him," that I liked him better than ever.

Concluded Next Month.

"Say, mister," queried the tramp as he paused in front of the house, "hev youse got a ole pair uv pants youse could gimme?"

"I don't know," replied the man on the front porch. "I'll ask my wife."

"Don't trouble yerself, mister," said the hobo, as he started to move on. "Ef youse hev got dat kind uv a wife I reckon she's gat use fer 'em herself."

This age thinks better of a gilded fool Than of a threadbare saint in wisdom's school.

—Thomas Dekker.



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Beach Girl's Three-Step	" "	The Secret of the Violets	" "
Old Black Joe, variations	" "	Down in the Lane, Beautiful	" "
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Our Small Fruit Department

About Strawberries.—A southern amateur gardener secured slabs from the sawmill and bored two-inch holes in them fifteen inches apart and laid them round side up on the edge of some beds, and set a strawberry plant in each hole in August. Such a profusion of strawberries as we had was a sight worth beholding. When other strawberries in the neighborhood were all dried up by the drought ours were in perfection. A half pint or more were taken at a time from each plant. It was but little trouble to keep the runners down. But the next season the plants crowded in the hole so closely that the crop was a failure.

"How to fertilize strawberries?" is a question we have been asked repeatedly. After the plot or field, it matters not which, has been thoroughly prepared by plowing or spading, and harrowing, sow per acre, or at the same rates for smaller plots, the following: 500 pounds (or about 10 bushels) of unleached ashes, or more if the ashes cost less than 20 cents a bushel; 400 pounds fine raw bone flour; 200 pounds of nitrate of soda and 200 pounds of kainit. The kainit contains potash in a different form from that of the wood ashes, besides salt and magnesia—neither of which is known to be valuable as a strawberry fertilizer. We recommend it merely because we fancy it has been helpful at the Rural grounds. When sown upon the prepared land, this mixture should be raked in if for plot culture; harrowed in if for field culture. The fertilizer should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked, and the plants set immediately afterwards. In case the wood ashes cannot be procured, sulphate of potash may be used instead, using about one bag or 200 pounds to the acre.—Rural New Yorker.

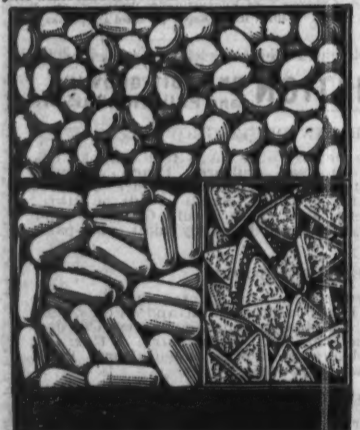
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Raspberries.—The Loudon has proven more hardy than any other variety of red raspberries yet tried in the Arkansas valley. John McIntyre of Olney, Otter county, has several acres of this variety which yield full crops every season without winter protection. The Loudon is very productive, sells well and handles nicely and has the advantage over the Marlboro in being much more hardy. The Kansas has proven the best black-cap for Mr. McIntyre. None of the black-cap varieties require protection in his locality but the experience of many other growers seems to point to the fact that it pays to cover all raspberries even if the canes are not injured in winter as more live buds come through where protected and the crop is usually enough better to pay for the extra expenses involved.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: You report that a subscriber sold \$130 worth of strawberries from a spot of land 60 by 100 feet and that he picked 22 crates from two hills, but the variety grown is not stated, nor the kind of land, neither is the manner of cultivation stated. (What does he mean by a hill of strawberries?) I never raised a strawberry until three years ago, but I am aware that wonderful yields can be secured under favorable conditions. This year I picked and measured 203 quarts of strawberries from 3 square rods of ground. I sold 237 quarts at 10 cents per quart, while others were selling at 6 to 8 cents. I did not peddle a berry as the people came to my door to get this superior fruit and I was not able to supply all who came to buy. I could have sold ten times as many berries if I had had them. My varieties were Clyde, Sample, Warfield and Ridgeway. My plants were set 30 inches apart between the rows and 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. The land was loamy soil with a little sand in it. I applied all the manure I thought the land would stand.—Wm. J. Lewis, Ia. Editor's Note: In reply I will say that in speaking of a hill of strawberries, hill culture is intended to be understood. A single plant growing in a matted row could not be considered a hill, even if it were separated from others.

Blackberries.—While the blackberry will yield enough fruit to pay for the land it grows upon, it is not always necessary for it to be given all of the soil, for it thrives well in an orchard among the trees, says "Western Fruit Grower." Taking it for granted that every farmer has an orchard, the blackberries may be planted along a row of trees one way, but of course this will interfere with cross cultivation. It would not be advisable to have more rows between the rows of trees, running in the same direction, as they might become a nuisance when it comes to gathering the apples. Rather than not have them at all the orchard could be used for the blackberry planting, but it would be better to have them growing by themselves. Blackberries are propagated in two ways, from suckers and from cuttings.

About Marketing.—Conductor Powell said: "More farmers fall in the important essential of properly marketing their products than at any other point. In many instances valuable products, over which the agriculturist has worked the entire season, are practically sacrificed at the end of it through ignorance or inattention to the proper methods of marketing their fruits. The fruit grower should visit the markets himself and observe closely the methods, the demands of the buyers and other essentials of the business. In this way a vast amount of practical and valuable information may be acquired."

"Farmers do not recognize sufficiently the importance of proper grading of the fruit. Too often we get the impression that all the apples we grow should go into barrels, and too much altogether does go there. The demand at the present day is for fruit well graded and of an absolutely good quality. Western fruit men recognize this fact and the consequence is that Western fruit is more carefully graded than that of the East and commands a higher price in the markets of New York city. In California the people understand the science of marketing. The fruit is put up with uniformity, which unfortunately is not the case in New York state, where each individual fruit grower puts up his own fruit in his own way. The result is that the buyer casts aside our fruit, giving preference to the California products."

An Ideal Magazine.—Green's Fruit Grower and Home Companion is my ideal. I write from the rugged hills of Massachusetts, from the farm where I was once so happy as a boy.—F. A. Frost.

Making Vinegar.

Take sound barrels or any suitable sized vessels of wood, earthenware or glass—never iron, copper or tin. Clean thoroughly and scald. Fill not more than half full with the cider stock, which should have been fermented at least one month. To this add one-fourth its volume of old vinegar. This is a very necessary part of the process, since the vinegar restrains the growth of the chance ferments which abound in the air, and at the same time it flavors the true acetic acid ferment. Next add to the liquid a little "mother vinegar." If this latter is not at hand, a fairly pure culture may be made by exposing in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider. The room where this is exposed should have a temperature of about 80 degrees F. In three or four days the surface should become covered with a gelatinous pellicle, or cap. This is the "mother of vinegar." A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or a stick should be laid gently upon the surface of the cider prepared as above described. Do not stir it in. The vinegar ferment grows only at the surface. In three days the cap should have spread entirely over the fermenting cider. Do not break this cap thereafter so long as the fermentation continues. If the temperature is right the fermentation should be complete in from four to six weeks. The vinegar should then be drawn off, strained through thick white flannel, and corked or bunged tightly, and kept in a cool place until wanted for consumption. If the vinegar remains turbid after ten days, stir into a barrel one pint of a solution of one-half pound of isinglass in one quart of water. As soon as settled, rack off, and store in tight vessels. Usually no fining of vinegar is needed. No pure cider vinegar will keep long in vessels exposed to the air at a temperature above 60 degrees F. "Vinegar eels" are sometimes troublesome in vinegar barrels. To remove these, heat the vinegar scalding hot, but do not boil. When cool, strain through clean flannel, and the "eels" will be removed.

Too Old to Live Long.—I have an estimable friend 60 years of age, who sometimes says that he feels that he is too old to live long. I chide him for such expressions or such thoughts, telling him that while every person should be prepared for death, both as regards business and other affairs, we should look forward to a long, useful and happy life. There are men who are 90 years old, who are still pursuing the professions or their ordinary lines of work, and who are enjoying life. There have been several members of my family who have lived to be 100 years old and many others who lived to be over 90 years old. If we live with the thought that we are soon to die, we shorten our lives by these despondent thoughts. The fact is that whether we live a long time or a short time depends largely upon ourselves. If we have studied the subject of health and have learned how to eat, drink, sleep, exercise, bathe and how to care for ourselves in many other ways as regards dress, sunshine and the hygienic arrangement of our homes, we may greatly lengthen our lives. It is our duty to live as long as we can. Every honest, well-meaning person is a benefit to his race and every year that he lives adds to the wealth and welfare of mankind. Our Creator intended that we should live to be 100 years old or often older. That mankind as a rule, has not lived to this advanced age is owing to their having disobeyed the laws of life, which are the laws of health and right living.

Paid for Labor.—"I was coaching through the Isle of Wight and I passed through Osborne, the estate of Queen Victoria—a magnificent estate. There I saw a man working in a garden. I said to him: 'I am a Yankee traveling for pleasure and curiosity. Have you any objections to my asking you a few questions?' He said he had not. I said: 'Do you live here?' He said: 'Well, I do not, I abide here.' 'You rent the place and do not own it?' 'That is it.' 'What do you do?' 'I am head gardener for Queen Victoria.' 'What do you get for that job?' 'Five dollars a week and house rent.' 'Is that the usual sum paid to head gardeners?' 'Oh, no, the usual amount is \$2.75 to \$3, including house rent.'

"All of this reminded me of what I saw in a novel of Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Speaking of agricultural laborers in England, she said: 'Men of 60 and upward, gray and furrowed like the chalk soil into which they had worked their lives; not old as age goes, but already the refuse of the generation and paid for at the rate of refuse, with no prospects but the workhouse if the grave should be delayed.'

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Machine made Berry Baskets with staple in bottom, also, machine made Peach Baskets. Write for our Catalogue FREE.

WEBSTER BASKET COMPANY, Box 431. Webster, Monroe Co., N.Y.

Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops

CLARK'S Reversible Bush & Bog Plow.

Cuts a track 4 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow keeps the land true, moves 18,000 tons of earth, cuts 30 acres per day.

His Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 5 to 10 inches deep, 14 inches wide. All of these machines will kill weeds, grass, wild mustard, charlock, hardhack, sunflower, milkweed, thistle or any foul plant. Send for circulars.

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Send postal for full size bottle of Eymotoid. Absolutely free except express 5 cents. Will cure any ulcer or eczema! Prevents Blood Poison! Place nothing else "Next" any diseased surface, anywhere, or any wound on man or beast. You will see why it should be in every home! **W. B. ARNOLD, M. D., Rockford, Ill.**

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The Secret of Success.

(A piece for the boy to speak.)

One day in huckleberry time, when little Johnny trails And half a dozen other boys were starting with their pals To gather berries, Johnny's pa in talking with him said That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead.

"First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing about who will In search of better bushes; but it's picking tells, my son— To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one."

And Johnny did as he was told; and sure enough he found By sticking to his bush while all the others chased around In search of better picking, 't was as his father said; For while all the others looked he worked and so came out ahead.

And Johnny recollected this when he became a man; And first of all he laid him out a well determined plan; So while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push, Wise, steady going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush."

The Bear Hunt.

The late Alexander Majors used to tell an interesting story of a bear hunt as follows: "One of my personal experiences in bear hunting occurred on the 15th of December, 1839, in Taney county, Missouri, where I then lived. After a deep snow had fallen I provided myself with some bread, a piece of fat bear meat, a little salt and some corn for my horse.

"I started out with four dogs on a bear hunt. On reaching that part of the mountains where I expected to find them, I came across a number of trails and soon found one which I knew must have been made by a very fat bear. I spent part of one day in tracking this animal, which I was sure would be well worth my pains. While on this trail I was led to the deserted bed of one the largest bears I ever saw, for I afterwards had ample opportunity of judging its size and weight. He had laid in his temporary bed during the falling of the snow, after which he had gone in a bee-line to a cave for hibernation. Feeling sure it was a large animal I followed the trail for our five miles, going as straight as if I had followed the bearings of a compass.

"On a high peak at the mouth of one of those caves of which there are so many in that country, its trail disappeared. The openings of many of these caves are so small that a large bear could effect entrance with difficulty. This particular cave had a very small, irregular opening so that I could not enter with my gun, but I cut a pole ten or twelve feet long, sharpened one end and to this tied a piece of fat bear meat, set fire to it and made an attempt to enter the cave. Finding I could not do this on account of the irregular opening, I abandoned the idea. I kindled a fire well within the cave and put a pole across the opening. I hung my saddle-blanket and a green buckskin upon it.

"This covering drove the smoke from the fire into the cave, which soon disturbed the animal, so that it came and put out the fire by striking it with its paws. Instead of coming out entirely as I supposed it would, it went back to its bed. It had gotten such drafts of suffocating smoke that it made no other attempt to get to the mouth of the cave. I was prepared to put a whole charge into it if it made appearance. I waited a few minutes after I heard it box the fire for it to return, but as it did not I took the covering from the mouth of the cave and found the fire was entirely extinguished. I rekindled it and replaced the coverings and it was not long until I heard moanings. I then uncovered the mouth of the cave to let out the smoke. It was some time before I could venture into the cave but before doing so I rekindled my light and found my victim lying dead not twenty feet from the mouth of the cave. It was the largest animal of the kind I had ever seen or killed. It took me eight hours to slaughter it and carry the meat out of the cave."

Invading the Indian country with the Pathfinder: Captain Drannan tells of an expedition with Fremont in 1847 as follows: "Passing up the Arkansas, near where Leadville now stands, we crossed the main range to the headwaters of the Blue river. That night I heard Carson tell Fremont that from there to the Colorado river one could expect a fight with the Utes or Apaches at any time and to keep his men in readiness. 'Colonel, I can prevent the Indians surprising you,' said Carson, 'but I cannot prevent an attack.' The next evening we camped at the head of a small ravine in a cluster of timber, Carson selecting the place as some protection against attack. Just as we were sitting down to supper we heard a loud yell down the gulch and

THE CONQUEROR OF CATARRH

If you have Catarrh, let me conquer it for you. If it isn't overpowered now, it's bound to get the best of you in the end. You think not? Lots of people have made that mistake. They say, "Oh, it doesn't amount to much—it's only Catarrh." So on they go, adding to it just a little every week. They never notice how it's creeping along through the system. At last there comes a day when "only Catarrh" turns out to be a pretty serious thing.

But leaving out the danger, there's another reason for getting rid of it. Catarrh is an *unclean* disease. To put it plainly your hawking and spitting and bad breath make you a nuisance to your friends. It's not pleasant for them to have you around. That sounds harsh—but it's the truth. Of

course they don't tell you so. They don't want to make you feel badly. Just the same, no one, not even a relative, enjoys being near a person with a foul, fetid breath. There's not the slightest doubt it hurts you terribly with outside people—with the people you meet in a business way.

Did you think it no use to try to cure Catarrh? Some physician whose knowledge on the subject is as limited as it is unreliable, may have told you so. Perhaps you tried to cure it yourself with some of the many nostrums so widely advertised for that purpose. Then you failed, for such things simply cannot cure Catarrh. You see, it's a disease that affects different persons in different ways. It demands individual treatment. You simply haven't done the right thing for it. But don't be discouraged. Seek help in the proper place. Write to me at once and I will give you



DR. SPROULE, B. A., Catarrh Specialist.

Answer the questions, yes or no, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out and send to Dr. Sproule, B. A., (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), Catarrh Specialist, 11 to 13 Doane St., Boston, Mass. He will give you valuable aid, FREE OF CHARGE.

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ADDRESS.....

FREE CONSULTATION AND ADVICE.

I offer you counsel, sympathy, and aid, without charge. This treacherous disease has been my life study, and I am familiar with its workings from start to finish. I can tell you how to cure it safely—quickly—permanently. The thousands to whom I have brought relief, and they may be found in every part of North America, willingly testify to my wholeheartedness, sincerity of purpose, and the wonderful cures I have made. I will gladly send you the names of many people I have cured who live right near you. Now read the list of the common symptoms of

Catarrh of Head and Throat.

- Is your throat raw?
- Is your breath foul?
- Do you spit often?
- Are your eyes watery?
- Do you sneeze often?
- Is your nose stopped up?
- Do you take cold easily?
- Are you worse in damp weather?
- Do you blow your nose a good deal?
- Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
- Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
- Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
- Do you have to clear your throat on rising?
- Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
- Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

Bill Nye as a Dairyman.

"When I was young and used to roam about the country, gathering watermelons by the light of the moon, I used to think I could milk anybody's cow; but I don't think so now. I do not milk the cow unless the sign is right, and it hasn't been right for a good many years. The last cow I tried to milk was a common cow, born in obscurity, kind of self-made cow. I remember how her brow was low, but she wore her tail high; and she was haughty, oh, so haughty. I made a commonplace remark to her, one that is used in the very best society, one that need not give offense. I said, 'so'—and she 'soed.' Then I told her to 'Hst'—and she 'Histed.' But I thought she overdid it. Just then I heard something crash through the window of the barn and fall with a thug-sickening thug—on the outside.

"The neighbors came to see what it was that caused the noise. They found that I had done it in getting through the window. I asked the neighbors if the barn was still standing. They said it was. Then I asked them if the cow was injured much. They said she seemed quite robust. Then I requested them to go in and calm the cow a little and see if they could get my plug hat off her horns. "I am buying all of the milk now of a milkman. I select a gentle milkman who will not kick, and feel as though I can trust him. Then if he feels as though he can trust me, it's all right."

Lucky men always say it is due to luck.

Little men in big places are a public nuisance.

A bird in the bush beats two in the hand—for singing.

The Almighty puts long tails on horses and man cuts them off.

Fits of abstraction are of frequent occurrence among pickpockets.

Children who say smart things soon grow up and are lost in the shuffle.

A bachelor often lives to marry the daughter of the woman who turned him down.

Lightning recently struck an Ohio man and cured him of rheumatism—so his widow says.

When it comes to calling people from their beds the fire bell double discounts the church bell.

Horses may become extinct, but the donkey will remain with us until society has ceased to be.

That man who marries a woman for her money usually has to work overtime for what little he gets.

When a policeman hears a girl scream after dark he doesn't know whether she is being kissed or only assassinated—Chicago "News."

A Good Pulverizing Harrow should be in the possession of every farmer. The Acme harrow is pre-eminently adapted to the general farmer's work. It will prepare the ground for the drill or will cover the seed when the grain is sown broadcast.

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CURED SECRETLY. Box Sent FREE.
This harmless & tasteless remedy is given in Tea, Coffee, Food, etc., to cure Drunkards. Any sister, daughter or mother can cure her loved one of this fearful degrading habit by this new simple remedy, as did Mrs. Miami Scott of Miami, Fla., who writes: "Oh, how happy I am that my husband has lost all his appetite for whiskey! he now hates the sight of it & refuses to drink, even when others offer it to him. Your remedy is surely a blessing for drunkards." Mrs. Scott's words of gratitude are only one of many in praise of this company. Anyone who will send their name and address and 4 cents to the Milo Drug Co., 115 Milo Building, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by mail, sealed in plain wrapper, a package of this remedy & full instructions how to cure the drink habit.

Save Your Hair.
A trial package of a new and wonderful remedy mailed free to convince people it actually grows hair, stops hair falling out, removes dandruff and quickly restores luxuriant growth to shining scalp, eyebrows and eyelashes. Send your name and address to the Altemheim Medical Dispensary, 2678 Fono Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, for a free trial package, enclosing a two-cent stamp to cover postage. Write to-day.

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If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Fainting Spasms, or have children that do so, my New Discovery and treatment will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for FREE BOTTLE of Epilepsy and Test it. Thousands CURED where everything else failed. Complete directions with free treatment, also testimonials and 6-page book, "Epilepsy Explained," free by mail. Give AGE and full address.
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If afflicted I can cure you. I will send full month's treatment which costs you nothing to try.
John's Stomach Tablets cure dyspepsia, gas on stomach, heartburn, palpitation of the heart and all its causes by poor digestion. They assist the stomach to digest food. They create new life and energy by strengthening the stomach. They are strictly a stomach remedy. They are ready for use; can be carried in the pocket. Write for month's treatment to-day. You pay when satisfied. I leave all to you.
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Grows and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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New York City, writes "I am reduced my weight 40 lbs. I am happy and healthy. I feel vigorous and active. Any one can make it at home at little expense. No starving, no dieting. We will mail a box of it and full particulars in a plain sealed package for 4 cents for postage, on Hall Chemical Co., Dept. 164 St. Louis, Mo."

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., DECEMBER, 1904.

EDITORIAL

X This cross appearing here is intended to call your attention to the fact that this is the time when nearly all of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire, and that we desire you to renew your subscription at once. Please find in this issue an order blank, which please fill out and send to us with registered letter, postal money order, postage stamps or coin. We have subscribers which have been entered for three, four or five years in advance and there are a few others which do not expire with this issue. None of these friends need be alarmed on reading this notice, since they are correctly entered on our books.

A WORD TO YOU.

Green's Fruit Grower is now entering upon its twenty-fifth year. Twenty-five years is a long time for a publication to exist and prosper. We have now 120,000 subscribers, but this does not satisfy us. We are aiming for 200,000. Will you, who read these lines help us to bring about this result? If each subscriber will help a little we will succeed in our efforts. Will you send us just one new subscriber? Show your paper to your neighbor. Call his attention to the premiums which we offer and to the value of our paper to every member of the family. If you will do this and will send in your own renewal subscription without delay, you will greatly encourage us in our work. Do it now. This is Roosevelt's plan. It costs us more for labor and paper than formerly, but we continue the low price of 50 cents per year.

Looking for Work.—Tramps and others who have moved through the country during the past season of activity claiming that they were looking for work and desiring financial or other aid until they could find it, must have found this a poor scheme recently, since labor has been so scarce that none of these lazy fellows could go far without finding work. It was only a few years ago that there was a scarcity of work. Many deserving men and women could not find work to do. How great the change now when so many are looking for help in various enterprises, from the farmer and fruit grower to the manufacturer and the railroad man, even to the recruiter of the army and the navy.

Corn Husking.—When I was a boy much time was occupied in husking corn by hand. This was ever a slow job, almost certain to be extended into the cold frosty weather when every part of the body was chilled. But now they have machines for removing the husk from the corn, therefore there will be no more use for husking pins, and no more husking bees, where corn is grown largely. They also have machines for cutting and shucking up corn. Surely the world is moving.

Wire Fences.—I have been the friend of wire fences. I have torn down miles of rail fence and stone walls upon Green's fruit farm and erected wire fences in their place where fences were absolutely necessary. With walls and rails the highways were blocked with snow during the winter, but with wire fences snow does not pile up in drifts. But of late galvanized wire fencing has deteriorated in quality. The anti-rust coating seems to be thin and rust soon attacks and eats up the wires. How is this, wire manufacturers?

Common People.—Who are the happiest men, women and children? Some will say the kings and queens, or the owners of many millions, or the men of genius, the artists, sculptors, the great poets, historians or novelists, but I say that the common people are the happiest. I do not mean the poverty stricken, for I consider great poverty or great wealth, or an elevated position as a drawback to happiness. But the common people, the everyday men, women and children who are able to earn enough money to keep themselves comfortably clothed, fed and housed, these are the people who enjoy life most. You might say that the child who has the greatest number of playthings, the greatest number of fine clothes, the greatest number of delicacies to eat, will be the happiest, but not so. Many a little urchin rudely clad may get more enjoyment with his one toy, worn and battered as it is, than the child of rich parents with a load of toys from which to take its choice. It is the same way with grown people. Those who seem to have but few enjoyments thoroughly appreciate those enjoyments, the same as the man who has few holidays thoroughly enjoys the holiday when it comes after a long interval.

ADAM AND EVE.

Adam. This pie is not like those mother used to make.

Eve. Your mother was a remarkable woman.

A. Yes, and she gave me all the pie I could eat.

E. Perhaps that's what's the matter with you.

A. How is that?

E. You probably ate so much of the pie that it soured your stomach.

Wintering Peaches in Nova Scotia.—A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who lives far north says that his peach trees were injured by the last winter and partially killed. New growth has sprung up near the roots and he asks how to preserve these trees the coming winter.

Reply:—I know of no better way than to draw the branches of the trees together closely with a loop of rope and hold them in that compressed shape until they can be covered entirely with corn stalks, rye straw or other similar covering which is intended principally to protect against the wind and sun. The frost will of course, enter to the branches but not so seriously. Possibly the shoots that have sprung up from the base of the tree started from below the point where the trees were budded. If so the fruit will be seedling fruit and will not be the improved fruit that the top of the tree would have borne.

A Plucky Woman.—Mrs. Sadie W. Fenton has long been a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower and one of its admirers and contributors. Several years ago this lady who had several children depending upon her efforts, wrote me that she proposed to start a local paper at Aurora, Ind., and asked my advice. She told me how much capital she had which I considered insufficient. I did all I could to discourage this lady from undertaking what seemed to me to be a hazardous enterprise, but she did not take my advice but began the publication of the "Indiana Reporter" in a modest way. Gradually her paper increased in size and importance and now it seems to be on the highway to prosperity, being of large size for a local paper, and well filled with interesting articles, also well patronized by advertisers. This shows what pluck will do and teaches me that we should be slow to discourage people even though the enterprise does seem venturesome.

Hawk Trap.—In reply to Otto Hermeriger I will say that an ordinary rat trap or steel trap can usually be bought at the hardware store for 25 cents. These traps set on the top of a high pole or post and fastened there with a chain, are often used for catching hawks, which are inclined to light upon tall poles. I do not know of any other hawk trap.

Bismarck and Lord Nelson Apples.—We have grown Blenheim apple, (Lord Nelson), at Green's fruit farm for over twenty years, where it is a great favorite. The tree is a vigorous, wide-spreading, healthy grower. It bears annually large crops of superior fruit with few defects, and the fruit is of large size. It is not sufficiently acid to be a good cooking apple, but at our place it is a favorite for early winter eating owing to its mild and agreeable flavor and tender flesh. It ripens at a season when but few good apples are in eating condition, thus the fruit meets with a ready sale at higher prices than common varieties. Many Bismarck apples were borne on

trees not over 7 to 8 feet high, transplanted about three years. The fruit grew in clusters of three or four on these young trees and were a beautiful sight. There is just enough acid in the Bismarck to make them good cooking apples. Bismarck often bears in nursery row, thus sustaining its reputation as producing fruit at an early age.

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.

Napoleon—"Bertram, I am not feeling so well to-day."

Bertram—"I am sorry to hear you say that, sir."

N.—"I fear that I have not long to live."

B.—"Your words give me great pain."

N.—"They say that my wars have shortened the lives of many of my countrymen. Possibly a short life is the best after all."

B.—"Possibly, your highness."

N.—(After a long pause and sigh) "Bertram, get me another physician."

What was Man Made For?—We know what a piano, an organ or a cornet was made for. They were made to make music. We know what a watch, a wagon or a car was made for. In that sense what was man made for? Certainly man was not made simply to eat, drink and sleep. The Creator had something greater than this in his mind when man was created. This is a good question for everyone to ask himself: For what purpose was I created? You were made to be helpful. Every man who labors honestly and faithfully is helpful to his fellowman. Some are more helpful than others.

Orchards in Bush Lands.—When timber lands are cut away the stumps prevent plowing and Green's Fruit Grower is asked if this is a good place for planting a young apple orchard. We have seen such orchards as these that were a success and we have seen others that were a failure owing to the springing up of rapid growing forest trees which the owner found it difficult to subdue. The result was that the fruit trees were overshadowed in many instances by the new forest growth. It is better to subdue the land the same as for any farm crop before planting the orchard. But there are many fields that have no bushy growth upon them which are covered with big rocks and many stones. Such fields as these can be planted to apple trees or other fruit trees successfully, providing they receive proper treatment.

Give the Trees Room.—I have seen apple trees in old orchards where the branches of the different rows meet and where the ground was shaded so that the sunshine never entered when the foliage was on the trees. Trees growing so closely together cannot thrive and be fruitful. It is better to remove every other tree in such an orchard. I favor close planting, since the trees will bear many crops of fruit before they crowd each other, and when they do crowd every other row can be removed. One reason why apple, pear and cherry trees do well when planted along line fences is that they get plenty of air and sunshine and at the same time the soil along the fence line is more fertile than where the land is cultivated often.

My wife thinks the woman's department of Green's Fruit Grower is highly appreciated. She gets much information from that department. The articles there are by practical housekeepers who know what they are talking about. I am well satisfied with the value of Green's Fruit Grower to fruit growers. I am 79 years old. I have a small orchard of 85 bearing apple trees. These give us all the apples we want to use beside supplying our neighbors who buy of us. When a tree dies I replace it with a new tree though the young trees may not bear during my lifetime, but when I am gone my children will appreciate the value of my forethought in planting.—A. Vanderpool, Wis.

Those Corn Crops.—The whole world is looking with interest to the great corn crop of the Western states at this moment. People of the entire world are learning the value of corn meal as a healthful food for man and beast. No part of the world's surface yields corn as does the western and southwestern portion of the United States. There was a time, when eastern farmers grew corn for feeding and for sale, but now the eastern farmers depend largely upon the western corn crop. Whether the corn crop is good or bad is always an interesting question. It is of vital importance to those who have poultry, cows, horses, sheep, swine and other kinds of live stock to feed. The question is always of importance to railroads and the owners of railroad stock, since railroads pay larger dividends when there is a good

corn crop. If you could see in one pile all the corn grown in the United States you would have reason to be astonished at its magnitude.

Poverty.—We know but little of poverty in this rich and prosperous country. In India coins are issued of such small value that it requires 160 of them to equal the value of one of our pennies, or cents. In India one hundred and sixty substantial meals can be purchased for the value of one of our cents. In India the common laborer will work a long day for four cents; a skilled mason will work for ten cents per day. The girls of India are pledged by their parents to be married when they reach the age of eleven years. There are 11,000,000 child widows in India and these widows are the slaves of their husbands' families.

Who is a Good Neighbor?—Nearly forty years of my life were spent in the country where I was ever surrounded with good neighbors. A good neighbor is one who does not steal, one who is honest, who is pleasant and sociable, and who has it in his heart to do favors or little acts of kindness. A man may possibly be a good neighbor and yet be a profane man, but I would not like to live near a profane neighbor. A bad neighbor is one whose aim it is to vex and annoy. Such a man will keep poultry expressly for the purpose of annoying you. He lets his poultry wander into your garden, eating your strawberries, tomatoes and other garden supplies while your own poultry is confined. He will make it unpleasant for you, your wife and your children in many ways, simply to gratify his unholy spirit, and without cause. A man or woman may be good neighbors though they do not borrow nor lend. I am opposed to borrowing and lending particularly of trifles, which are easily forgotten.

OUT ON THE FARM.

Those who live in large cities have peculiar ideas of those who live out on the farm. Such people come to think of cities as the centers of life and when they think of rural people they think of them as banished from the joys of life, living far out on the hillsides in lonely places, leading desolate lives. How far from this erroneous thought is the truth. Out on the farm to me means out of the dust, noise, bustle, worry and anxious strain, and the artificial life of brick walls and paved streets, into God's open country where man can enjoy himself far better than in the city.

Out on the Farm.—These are joyous words to many people who are confined in town or city, who are tied there by duties that do not permit their getting out where they were born, or where friends and relatives live. Out on the farm where the apples, peaches and pears hang thickly upon the trees, where vines are filled with grapes and berry rows with bright red fruit. Out on the farm where we get a glimpse of the morning and evening sun and the beautiful tinted clouds. Out on the farm where the songs of birds greet us morning and evening, where the air is pure and sweet, where neighbors are sociable and kind, and where the people are living the simple life that God intended for man.

Ventilate Your Stables.—So much has been said of late years about keeping stables warm I fear that many people have gone to the extreme and fail to ventilate. Horses and cattle can no more enjoy health in unventilated stables than can men and women in unventilated sleeping rooms. Windows and doors are better than no ventilation, but the best way to ventilate a stable is by a shaft from four to six feet square, extending through the roof down into the central portion of the stable below. My horse barn and carriage house is three stories high. The stable is on the lower floor. I had a shaft made four feet square, of inch matched boards, extending from the stable on the lower floor through the carriage house above, and through the roof over the third floor where we keep the hay, and extending from the roof six feet where it is left in the shape of a cupola, slatted so as to admit free passage of air. This shaft not only answers the purpose of ventilating the stables below during every hour of the day and night but we throw all of our hay down this shaft from the upper floor for feeding the horses and cattle through a doorway into the shaft from the hay loft. Poultry houses also need ventilation.

The man behind the gun is spoken of in these days with interest and pride, but how can he compare with the man behind the plow? Think of the results of the work of the man behind the plow and compare the results with the work of the man behind the gun.



An Old Fashioned Woman.

No clever, brilliant thinker she, With college record and degree; She has not known the paths of fame; The world has never heard her name; She walks on old, untrodden ways— The valleys of the yesterdays.

Home is her kingdom, love her dower; She seeks no other wand of power; To make home sweet, bring heaven near, To win a smile and wipe a tear, In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined, As with some reverent saint enshrined; And following her the childish feet Are led to ideals true and sweet. And find all purity and good In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still, God rules the world in good and ill; Men in her creed are brave and true, And women pure as pearls of dew; And life for her is high and grand, By work and glad endeavor spanned.

This sad old earth's a brighter place All for the sunshine of her face. Her very smile a blessing throws And hearts are happier where she goes; A gentle, clear-eyed messenger, To whisper love—thank God for her!

Shoes.—Considerable difference will be found in the wearing qualities of two pairs of shoes of the same quality and make, worn by different persons. Shoes worn continuously in the house and outdoors will never give as much wear as if worn one day and left to rest a day. It saves money to wear cheap house shoes within doors and let the shoes worn outdoors rest and get into shape. Keep an old pair of shoes to wear under rubbers. The perspiration of the feet which India rubber excites ruins good leather. Select strong calf's skin, and keep it well oiled in winter for outdoor wear. Low shoes are better for house wear because they permit of ventilation. The hand is free from many of the ills of the foot partly because of its continuous exposure to the air.

Shoes.—The high heels now being worn on women's shoes are making many invalids, but the women seemingly unaware of the cause. It is similar to walking continually on an inclined plane, the organs of the body being crowded out of place. It is no wonder women become so tired from walking or standing. English women are good walkers and are strong. They wear shoes with broad, flat heels and we are told that invalidism is the exception, not the rule. Fashion is not always conducive to health or comfort, therefore we should avoid that which is injurious to us.—Harriet A. Blaisdell, Vt.

Perennial Phlox.—If any one who is a lover of flowers will send to Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., and obtain the different varieties of Perennial Phlox and give them a fair chance to grow, they will be rewarded with perpetual bloom for many weeks. We have but two colors, one a pure white, and such large heads of flowers did they bear. This year from one root of white Phlox came three large stalks of the purest lavender; some other stalks had a mixture of lavender and white. Some are yet in bloom, (October 11th) and very showy.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

Possibilities of a Roller Chair.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: There are many women obliged to go about the house on a crutch or crutches. If they knew the comfort to be gained by the use of a wheel-chair, they would hasten to procure one. A chair for this purpose should be plain, light, but strong, with rather low back, and arms, with seat 18 or 20 inches from floor; wheels 28 inches in

Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840

diameter with steel tire, as that responds in short distance more readily than rubber. What springs there are should be coiled under the seat. The axle should be as short as practicable to admit of passing through doorways. Many women who are unable to stand long enough to do necessary work would find such a chair a great blessing.—One Who Knows.

The water in which corned beef is cooked should on no account be thrown away. After the hot corned beef is taken from the table, to be afterward eaten cold, put it in a stone jar and pour the pot liquor over it. Keep the beef in the liquor until the last of it has been eaten. If hash is made use the liquor to moisten it in the spider.

Stewed Apples and Rice.—Peel good baking apples, take out the cores with a scoop, so as not to injure the shape of the apples; put them in a deep baking dish and pour over them a syrup made by boiling sugar in the proportion of one pound to a pint of water; put a little piece of shred lemon inside each apple and let them bake very slowly until done, but not in the least broken. If the syrup is thin, boil it until it is thick enough; take out the lemon-peel and put a little jam inside each apple, and between them little heaps of well-boiled rice. This dish may be served either hot or cold.

Salads.—To follow the heavy roast, a tasty salad may be made of equal parts of green and red peppers and celery all minced and dressed with oil and vinegar.

For a red dressing for the beet salad, use vinegar in which the beets have stood.

To vary the simple salad course, chop watercress fine, dress it with oil and vinegar and garnish it with the grated yolks of hard-boiled eggs. The whites, cut into rings or dice, may also be used as a decoration.

Cheese balls are a delicious accompaniment for the salad course. Grate half a cupful of cheese and fold it into the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs and season with salt and paprika. Form the mixture into small balls and fry them in deep fat until they are a golden brown. Serve hot.—New York "Sun."

Worked to Death.—"I wish there were some ladies here to-night. I should like to tell them some things I saw in foreign countries. When you go home to-night tell your wives to thank God that they live under our bright American civilization. A few years ago I reached Brussels on a tour around the world, and I got a lace collar for my wife. I was extravagant on that occasion, but it was in a good cause. (Laughter.) It was a beautiful collar. After buying it the proprietor told me that the woman who made it had worked on it two years and had gone blind and died. I asked him how much she got for her labor and he said 20 cents a day. There are 5,000 girls working at the same class of labor for 20 cents a day. I asked a car conductor in Geneva, Switzerland, what wages he got. He told me he worked 12 hours a day for 80 cents. A cab driver told me his wages were 60 cents a day, and upon my asking why he did not go to America he said he could never save the money. This was in Naples. I said to him: 'Naples is a beautiful city,' and he replied: 'Oh, yes, beautiful city, but too much beggar; macaroni all the time.'"

A salt ham should be soaked over night in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

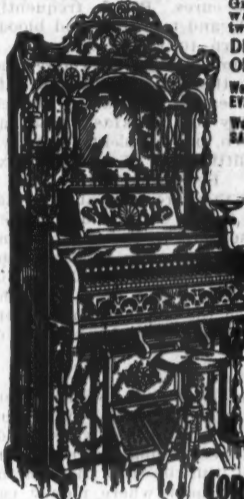
Kitchen Cloths.

There are those who fail to "respect their dishcloths" and consider any old piece of stockinet that falls to their hands good enough for this purpose, says "Tribune." It cannot be too strongly insisted that dishcloths, and, in fact, all kitchen cloths, should be made of coarse but durable material, which will bear the scrubbing, scalding and disinfecting to which they must be continually subjected. It is not an uncommon thing for careless persons who do not recognize the necessity for scientific cleanliness, but who are in other respects precise housekeepers, to use old bits of underwear or stockings for dishcloths, thinking that if these have been washed thoroughly in water they have been disinfected enough. This is a mistake. Stockinet is too close a material as well as not strong enough to bear the continual wear of the kitchen dishcloth. Buy a strong linen crash for this purpose and cut it in suitable lengths, hemming each piece and keeping them especially for this use and no other. Put a supply of dishcloths through the wash each week, replace those that have been in use with fresh ones.

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ALL THESE FREE IF YOU WILL WRITE AT ONCE AND MENTION THIS PAPER. REMEMBER!!! We make here in our own large and complete factories in beautiful northern New Jersey, the World Renowned Cornish American Pianos and Organs. We employ hundreds of skilled mechanics, and we build and sell at first cost direct to the general public the finest Pianos and Organs in America. You can't get a Cornish if you don't come to us direct, and if you do we insure your satisfaction by our iron-clad backed up by a Million Dollars of Plant and Property. Don't think of buying elsewhere—Get the Cornish, Plain First.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.

After washing a wooden bowl, place it where it will dry equally on all sides, away from the stove.

Fruit stains on white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle over the spots.

If you want poached eggs to look particularly nice, cook each egg in a muffin ring placed in the bottom of a sauce pan of boiling water.

A paste of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.

Be very particular about disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda, two tablespoonfuls to a gallon of boiling water, makes an excellent wash to pour hot into the sink at night after you have finished using it.

A creaking hinge can be cured by the use of a black lead pencil of the softest number, the point rubbed into all the crevices of the hinge.

Corks may be made air and water tight by keeping them for five minutes under melted paraffine. They must be kept down with a wire screen.

Half a lemon dipped in salt cleans copper beautifully, and a lemon from which most of the juice has been squeezed does just as well as a freshly cut one. Rinse the copper in clean, hot water afterwards; dry and polish with a clean, soft cloth.

Dark spots in the kitchen floor which hint of grease-spilling at a long past date, will generally disappear with repeated applications of benzine. Do not apply it when there is any light around, and set doors and windows open to allow the fumes to evaporate.

A pleasant perfume and moth preventive is made of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmeg, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce. Add as much Florentine orrisroot as will equal the other ingredients. Put together, grind all to a powder, and put in little bags among your clothes.

Sympathy is like a chunk of ice: by the time it has melted there is nothing left of it.

No woman is ever sorry to have a neighbor move away who could never be talked about.

A woman can wear stays to make her seem to be running up when she is falling downhill.

A woman's allowance is a target for her to see how near to it she can shoot without hitting it. It's curious how many sizes larger a woman's feet grow on her way from the shoe shop to her home.—New York Press.

It is impossible for a mother to convince herself that a child stealer in South Africa might not happen to walk into her front yard any minute.—New York Press.

Grape-Juice.—For many years I have spoken in favor of the fresh juice of the grape as a most wholesome and pleasant beverage, says Farm and Fireside. It has served me as food and medicine, and my only regret has been that I could not afford, on account of expense, to use it as a daily drink for myself and family. At the present time, however, I seldom pass a stand where grape-juice is for sale without taking a glass. A news-item which was making the rounds of the papers a few weeks ago stated that even a small quantity of unfermented grape juice put into a tumblerful of water containing live typhoid-fever germs will kill them in short order, although it did not seem to be settled whether this action was due to the germicidal power of the juice itself or of some preservative that might have been used in its preparation. I hope that this may be true in one way or another. For the present, with typhoid fever all around us, and with epidemics in Ithaca and other places, I would not drink suspected or suspicious water even with grape-juice in it, unless such water was boiled first. It will be safe to drink grape-juice properly put up. Grape-juice, to keep for a long time and retain all its health-giving qualities, is simply heated to above one hundred and seventy degrees Fahrenheit without actually coming to the boiling-point, and held at that temperature for an hour or two, then bottled or canned while hot, and hermetically sealed. What a blessing it would be for the people at large if they were to use such a gratifying, thirst-allaying beverage in place of the fermented drinks now so freely indulged in.

Naphtha cleans gloves as thoroughly as benzine, and without the offensive odor of that chemical. About a quarter of a cupful is all that is necessary for one glove, and it is better to clean one glove at a time and throw out the liquid and take fresh for the other glove than to try to do the pair together. Dip the glove in the naphtha, "sozzle" it around and squeeze it gently till it appears to be clean in the parts most exposed to wear. Spread on a clean dry cloth and rub gently all over. This will remove the last particles of dirt as proved by the soil on the cloth. This process completed, hang over a chair back to dry. Everyone using naphtha or benzine must be cautioned against using either by a light or fire.

The best quality of cheesecloth, costing 12 cents a yard, makes pretty and appropriate curtains for bedrooms. It comes in soft tones of green, rose and yellow as well as white, and washes well. The chief beauty of cheesecloth lies in the graceful and pliable quality of its folds. Every breath of air stirs it and gives it a change of line. Flies will not settle on windows that have been washed in water mixed with a little kerosene.—"Home Farm."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Higher Standard.—If every fruit grower and every farmer would aim for a higher standard of methods and culture the wealth of this country might be increased hundreds of millions of dollars each year. There are many progressive fruit growers and farmers, and on the other hand there are many who are shiftless and lacking in the essentials which lead to success. One evidence of the profits that might be made in fruit growing and farming is that so many shiftless men are engaged in those pursuits who still seem to make a living year after year on their farms, which are constantly declining in productivity. No other business could stand such bad management.

The Sick Cow.—There are many people who do not appreciate the affection of a family for a favorite cow, or how much the welfare and prosperity of the family often depends upon one valuable milch cow. My attention has been called to this subject by an illustration in Collier's Weekly by A. B. Frost, in which the entire family is at work trying to save the life of a sick cow. The ailing cow occupies the central portion of the picture; all else is for the moment forgotten by every member of the family, and by several of the neighbors who have been called in to assist. A boy is mounted upon a horse ready to gallop away to the village for a new remedy. The good farmer is endeavoring to entice the sick animal to eat a hot bran mash, and his trusty wife is watching with solicitude expressed upon every feature of her face. A big porker in the background has raised his head above the confines of his pen in order to satisfy his curiosity as to what all this excitement is about. Hens, roosters and other fowls are scurrying about seemingly aware of the fact that they are of secondary importance on this momentous occasion. How we sympathize with the poor dumb beast in her affliction, and how mindful we are of the kindly ministrations of this cow in past years. We have raised her from infancy, we have watched the tottering steps of her childhood, and have gloried in the strength of her mature years. We have marveled at her docility and at the abundant supply of rich and nourishing milk, cream, butter and cheese. Is it any wonder that we shall feel the loss of the family milch-cow? The editor of Green's Fruit Grower is particularly interested in this subject since in one season he lost three valuable cows one after another, at his Rochester home, through causes that could not be easily explained.

War In Apples.—Bitter warfare occurred between buyers and apple growers during the fall of 1904. Apple buyers made a desperate effort to hold the price for first-class apples down to \$1.00 per barrel in Western New York, but October 28th they gave up the battle and \$1.50 per barrel was freely offered, with the prospect of further advance. The apple buyers made it appear that the apple crop of the entire country was enormously large, whereas the facts of the case would not warrant such statements. Western New York this year has the best apples and more than any other part of the country. But few orchardists have sold apples at the low prices offered. Many have put their apples in cold storage and will not sell them until mid-winter or later. Others will sell at \$1.50 per barrel and save the expense of storage. \$2.00 has been offered later.

Wages.—"Four or five years ago I was in the city of Belfast, Ireland. There I visited the York street mill, the largest linen mill in the world. I saw men hacking flax—an occupation dangerous to health by reason of the dust inhaled into the lungs. How much do you suppose these men got for that work? Three dollars and fifty cents a week. I saw hundreds of girls downstairs in the same mill running wet linen looms, a stream of water running through as the material is manufactured. Those girls were dripping wet, barefooted and ankle deep in water and working ten hours a day for how much do you suppose? Two dollars and fifty cents a week."

Against the Farm.—The educational exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, while it indicates the fine growth made in higher education in this country, causes the thoughtful citizen a regret, perhaps, that all this so-called advance in teaching is constantly leading the children of the nation away from the land upon which their fathers and their grandfathers lived, and trending them toward the cities. Our national education system does not contemplate the keeping of boys upon the farm. It is useless to talk of

methods of accomplishing this most to be desired result, when our whole public school system teaches nothing of nature, of nature loving, and includes no practical training to enable the boys and the girls to get their living from the soil. Naturally they head for those opportunities where they will be enabled to apply to their advantage the knowledge they have acquired at school, and all these lie in the direction of our already overcrowded centers of industry. A radical change in our national educational methods is needed to enable us to keep the great balance of population on the farms, the condition most desirable from every point of view.

Grapes a Tonic.—Many of us know in a general way that the grape is tonic in its effects, and we have also heard of the grape cures in Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland, but we do not all know about the wonderful things that are done at these cures. People frequently go there weak, and tottering, and bloodless, and return to their homes in a few months' time strong, and ruddy, and healthy. But this change was not affected by the eating of a small bunch of grapes daily for breakfast. The patients are given, besides plenty of brown bread, very little food of any kind except grapes. Beginning with half a pound a day, they are soon able to dispose of from five to six pounds between sunrise and sunset. In cases of extreme weakness the patients are fed by spoonfuls with the freshly expressed juice of the fruit, and it is said by those who have witnessed the improvement in certain cases, that it is nothing short of miraculous.

Good Roads.—Col. Pope said: "There is nothing that helps to build up a country so much as proper highways—roads that can be used throughout the entire year. And if this is true there is no public improvement where money can be spent to better advantage. The highways are the natural feeders to railways, and improvements on them materially increase both interstate and international commerce. If our government has seen fit 'o be liberal in river and harbor work it is reasonable to expect that the building and maintenance of public highways should demand the same attention."

"All the states in the union should adopt some effective plan, so that, under skilled supervision, the public highways could be put into a condition that would insure their being passable for traffic throughout the entire year."

"I think it can be fairly said that after the agitation of the past ten years the people of this country are thoroughly awake to the importance of good roads, and that all we need to secure the desired end is a united effort."

Apples in Boxes Instead of Barrels.—I believe that boxes are the coming packages for apples, pears, quince and other similar fruits. Why are oranges put in boxes? I reply for the reason that barrels are not as desirable packages. Fruit growers have simply got into the habit of using barrels and both fruit growers and buyers prefer barrels without reasoning. But the principal reason why boxes will be used in future is that the timber used in manufacturing barrels is about exhausted in many parts of the country. Boxes can be made during the winter by fruit growers on their farms whereas they could not make barrels. Boxes pack closer in cars or wagons than barrels. Barrels are too large; there are many people who would buy half a barrel or a bushel of apples who would not buy a full barrel. The box shown in above cut is the one used and liked best by Boston commission houses.

Romantic Eggs.—A lonely widower of forty opened a case of eggs and found in it a card stating that the eggs were packed by Mrs. Brown, a lonely widow at a certain place, giving the address. The eggs were clean, fresh and carefully packed, and as the lonely widower handled them day by day he kept thinking of the lonely widow and was finally induced to visit her. It was a case of love at first sight, therefore the two lonely people are lonely no longer.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower at Utica, N. Y., asks what can be done with a cherry tree from which the gum exudes. Our reply is that this is not an unusual thing to occur in cherry trees and results in no serious injury to the tree, so far as I am aware. I know of no remedy for it, and have known trees thus affected to remain fruitful many years after.

Body Snatching.—In many sections of the country, the stealing of dead bodies from graves in which they have been recently buried is a common occurrence. These thefts occur more often near lo-

calities where medical colleges are located. The authorities of medical colleges realize the necessity of having cadavers, for dissection by its students, and seemingly wink at the horrible practice of robbing graves of their dead for this purpose. I am told that medical students sometimes earn their way through medical schools from revenue received by stealing dead bodies from cemeteries, and that physicians of good standing in nearby towns have received their medical education from this means of revenue.

How to Make Money.—This is the title of a new magazine published in New York city, edited by W. G. Fitzgerald, price 50 cents per year. This is an interesting and instructive magazine. The editor has solicited of our Chas. A. Green his experience on the farm as a boy, in the city as a banker and on the farm again as a fruit grower, and this story of his life appears in No. 2 of the first volume. I presume that our readers can secure a sample copy by addressing Money Publishing Co., New York city.

Apples for Stock.—Those who have had time to pick up the windfall apples and are storing them where they will not freeze, will find that this fruit is relished by their cows, horses and pigs during the winter months. Do not feed too much at the beginning, but gradually increase the feed. If you cannot do more than carry your pockets full of apples when you enter the stables, giving each horse or cow one or two from your hand, your kindness will be appreciated.

Poison in Cider.—Green's Fruit Grower has heard of some people being poisoned by drinking cider which has stood for a short time in a galvanized iron pail. Cider, vinegar and other similar products should always be stored or handled in wooden receptacles.

Suicide of Genius.—Guhke had a mania for violin playing. A wealthy lady paid his expenses while spending several years in Europe with the best teachers. Almost every moment of his waking hours when not eating, was spent in playing upon the violin. He had a thirsting ambition to excel, and after eight years of close application did succeed and was acknowledged to be among the world's great violinists. At the moment he received an offer of a large reward for his services he shot himself and died immediately. This teaches that man cannot devote himself exclusively and perpetually to one thing, without diversion, without becoming insane. Let those who decry amusements and recreations think of the fate of this young man.

Forest Trees.—Many parts of the western section of this country have long felt the need of woodlands both for protection from winds and for firewood, etc. Rural people of the western states do not know what it is to live on a farm where a pole, or stick of any kind cannot be cut upon the place, but even in the eastern states the value of a little tract of woodland upon the farm is now fully appreciated, since there are thousands of eastern farmers who have not a stick of timber growing. Western farmers have learned that it is not a difficult matter to plant a forest, and they find that it grows into timber quicker than they had supposed. The time is at hand when eastern farmers will have to do this same thing. There are many eastern farms which have rocky land, or low, wet land of no value for any other purpose than growing forest trees. Why not plant a young forest upon your place, or if you have cleared off the old timber, why not let the young growth spring up and make a new woodlot as it will do speedily. But usually there is no excuse for farmers not having shady groves near their houses. I do not mean that they should surround their houses with dense shade. No, they should plant trees of Maple, Elm, Poplar and Ash-leaved Maple in little groves or groups several rods from the house.

GREENS FRUIT GROWER. POETRY

I call attention to the verses published in these pages each month. Some were written by well known poets, who are familiar with the rules of meter, measure and rhyme, while others were sent in by those who lack technical skill, but who have the poetic feeling. When I was a boy, I wrote such amateur verses. I aim to print none, but those that possess heart throbs. This gives me a chance to say that this magazine is not published for literary critics, nor for scientific savants. No, it is published for every day people, real folks, good folks, the cream of the earth.

If we suit you, tell others. If not, tell us.

How the Ruralist Can Get Better Prices.

L. G. Heines of Michigan, writes Green's Fruit Grower that he would be glad to see more printed in regard to how the man on the farm can get better prices for his farm products and the products of his orchards, berry fields and vineyards.

Reply: This is an important question not often enough discussed. Generally it is supposed that the farmer himself is the man to decide questions pertaining to this subject, but why should not editors give more advice along this line? When I was a plain farmer, before my fruits came into bearing, I drove into Rochester one cold day over horrible roads with a big load of dressed hogs. I found that all of the buyers had agreed upon a certain price to pay for this pork and that I was helpless in regard to getting a better price. Several of my neighbors were in the same day, and on learning the situation, which was the one generally prevalent in the market, we discussed the matter and decided that all we could do was either to accept the price offered or take our loads home unsold. We therefore sold, feeling our helpless condition which expresses the thought of our subscriber and friend, who writes us on this subject. Here was a combination in the city of Rochester fixing the price on the farmers' products, which was probably lower than it should have been. Since the city buyers have the power to fix the price you may rest assured that they will make the price too low, rather than too high. But there is a remedy and it is this: The farmer can manufacture his products and put them in such shape as to retail at a profit to the consumer. Therefore if I had taken this load of pork home and made a superior brand of home-made sausage of a portion of it, a superior grade of home cured hams and shoulders of another portion and a superior grade of farmer's cured salt pork of the other portions and had each successive year sold this to the consumer in the city I could have made my own price for my products. The first year the farmer would have more difficulty in selling his products than he would in future years for the reason that he must first make a reputation for that which he has to sell. I am now living in the city. I desire to buy superior home made sausage, hams, shoulders, etc., but cannot purchase them as none are offered by farmers. A friend of mine at my request makes a supply of sausage, cures hams, etc., and supplies them to me as a favor more than as a business deal. I have always claimed that the farmer should learn to peddle, but this is something that most farmers object to. I claim that every farm should have one man who is a good peddler and who can spend a considerable portion of his time in the market disposing of his produce to the consumer. An old friend and schoolmate of mine comes into Rochester at least once a week, sometimes with one horse and sometimes with two and peddles his produce, such as chickens, apples, cider, eggs, etc. He has his regular customers who know him and know that his wares are as represented and they are glad to see him coming. Such questions as how to sell farm produce and how to get the best prices are difficult for any one to solve. Here is where ability is required. It is easier to produce good crops than to sell them to the best advantage. I know of fruit growers who get nearly double the usual price for fruits. These men know by long experience where to find the market. They have supplied canning factories or others in years past, their fruits have a reputation for size, quality, freshness, careful packing, etc., therefore they can command more than the ordinary price.

Note: Our friend, J. A. Everitt of Indianapolis, Ind., has been doing good work showing farmers how to get better prices for farm crops and for fruits. He claims for his associates in this work number 100,000 members. See his announcement on opposite page showing what he has accomplished.

Write Green's Fruit Grower.

Please show your interest in affairs discussed in Green's Fruit Grower by writing us, giving your views on the various subjects. When you read an article about good housekeeping, good farming or fruit growing, you are reminded of your own experience, and this is precisely what is desired. We want the experience of men, women and children. We want the experience of domestic servants and hired men who work in the field. Whatever interests humanity, interests us.

Your criticism of another is your verdict on yourself.

It is easy to find something good to say of success, but the struggler must go a-begging for encouragement.

Here is What Every Farmer in America Has Been Waiting For. Read Carefully. All Farmers' Problems Will Be Solved.

There are over 300 farm papers that tell you how to raise crops, but there is only one that not only tells you how to raise them, but how to market, so you will always get good prices for them.

There are many farmers' societies in the country that help farmers to buy cheaper and to ship cheaper, but there is only one society that tells how to set the price on your own products and to get a profitable price always.

The One Paper is UP-TO-DATE FARMING

The One Society is

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY OF N. A.

The American Society of Equity is a national farmers' society, non-secret, organized under the laws of the State of Indiana. Its first and great object is to secure a fair, equitable and profitable price for every crop produced from the soil, commonly classed as food and clothing supplies. It is largely an

educational society and has no capital stock. But it is so planned, that as farmers will always get profitable prices for their crops, they will have the capital to do anything and everything they want to. To show what we mean we submit the following table:

EXPLANATION—The second row of years (1903 and 1904) illustrates the results when the new system has been in operation, although not perfect, because the A. S. of E. is not completely organized. The first row of years represents crops of the same size as the second year, selected for comparison. The last column represents the increase on each of the six crops and total increase.

CROP	YEAR	BUSHELS	FARM VALUE	YEAR	BUSHELS	FARM VALUE	INCREASE
CORN	1896	2,283,875,165	\$461,006,967	1903	2,244,176,925	\$652,868,801	\$491,861,834
WHEAT	1899	547,303,846	319,545,295	1904	550,000,000	550,000,000	230,454,705
OATS	1899	796,177,713	198,167,975	1903	784,094,199	267,661,665	69,498,690
POTATOES	1896	252,234,540	72,182,350	1903	247,127,880	185,346,000	113,163,650
COTTON	1898	11,189,205	305,467,041	1904	11,200,000	560,000,000	254,532,959
TOBACCO	1899	868,163,275	52,089,196	1904	868,163,275	86,816,275	34,726,070

Total Farm Value of 6 crops . . \$1,408,458,824

Total increase in 6 crops . . \$1,194,233,917

This table shows that six of our staple crops marketed under the new system brought or will bring farmers \$1,174,232,953 more than the same crops of equal size ever did when the speculators made the price. By keeping this up, cannot farmers do anything they want to do? Will profitable prices not solve every farm problem? This is what the A. S. of E. is doing. Its first object is largely accomplished already, but every American crop, great or small, must come within its influence.

Up-to-Date Farming is the best semi-monthly journal printed. It represents the A. S. of E., explains the plan and teaches how it operates. Every member receives this paper and is thus in a position to follow every move of the society, and has all advice about crops, prices, marketing, etc., and all have the same advice at the same time. In this way blind guessing at values will be at an end and certainty of prices will prevail. Also speculation in farm products will be killed, farmers will get their legitimate reward for labor and investments always. Not some years an abundance, and the next years, mortgages. Not a mere living, while a few people who handle their stuff get immensely rich.

In 1903, when wheat was selling for 65 cents a bushel, this society undertook to put the price to \$1.00 a bushel and did it; you know this is true.

In July, 1904, when speculators and buyers were offering 80 cents or less for wheat, this society announced that it was worth \$1.20, and those who followed our advice would get it, and they did; you know this is true.

Mr. Everitt.—Last year I raised 4,000 bushels of wheat and 1,700 bushels of oats. Circumstances were such that I was compelled to sell 1,000 bushels of wheat to meet current expenses. For this I received 62 to 67 cents a bushel. I held on to the balance of my wheat, kept my eyes on UP-TO-DATE FARMING, and in a short time I sold it for 90 cents a bushel. I am proud of your paper. Oats were cheap, but I got 40 cents for mine and could have sold much more. **HENRY SUMMERS, Jennings, Kan.**

J. A. Everitt.—You are teaching just what I have advocated for years. We could make the world tremble if we would hold our grain. I held over 600 bushels of wheat from last year until this spring, and I made \$240 above what I would have got at threshing time. That would build a pretty good granary, would it not? **WM. CRAWFORD, Valley Center, Kansas.**

Mr. J. A. Everitt.—For several weeks I spent much time in perusing the editorials of UP-TO-DATE FARMING. Your logical and unanswerable arguments presented you to me as none other than a modern Moses to deliver the much oppressed farming element from the yoke of bondage and galling fetters of serfdom that have been welded upon them by the gentlemen of the Boards of Trade. Before the present wheat crop is harvested we will have our county thoroughly organized. **A. S. COOK, Chetopa, Kan.**

J. A. Everitt, Publisher.—He who fails to see the power of the co-operation of farmers to secure a fair price for his produce, as taught by UP-TO-DATE FARMING makes an unconditional surrender to a soulless speculative monopoly, and has abandoned all hope of liberty, justice and all the desirable fruits of civilization. **THOS. W. BRUNER, Editor Livingston Herald, Howell, Mich.**

J. A. Everitt, Publisher.—The work you have undertaken to accomplish is in its infancy yet. We have been a long while in this rut. You are almost alone trying to pry us out. The cause is just one, and all just causes must succeed in the end. We have everything in farming except profits; and I suppose if we had the profits everybody would be farmers. I urge you to forge ahead, and help save the American farmer from being squeezed to death. **FRANCIS W. HICKS, Avondale, Pa.**

After reading these letters (we could print a thousand more), will you fail to see where your interests and duty lie?

There are other good papers, but there is not another one printed on earth that will guide you in the vital part of your business—the marketing and price making—as will Up-to-Date Farming, nor that will make you more than a small fraction of the money that UP-TO-DATE will. Therefore it is clear that no matter how many papers you take you should take this one.

Also remember that there is not another farmers' society that helps you to get a profitable price for every crop you grow. This has the only plan under heaven that is practicable, that will bring farmers to the front and keep them there. **The American Society of Equity** has never made a mistake in setting prices (thanks to its complete crop reporting system), and its members have never failed to realize the minimum price recommended, which is always a profitable price.

Farmers, honest now, would you not rather have a certain and profitable price for a whole year than the speculator's price that changes several times daily? To have a certainty than to depend on blind guessing? This is what the A. S. of E. brings you.

The Minimum Prices Set on the 1904 Crops are as follows:

Wheat, No. 2 red, Chicago, per bushel,	\$ 1.30
Corn, No. 2, Chicago, per bushel, . . . . .	.50
Until January 1st, 1905, . . . . .	.55
From Jan. 1st to April 1st, 1905, . . . . .	.65
April 1st to next crop,	12.00
Hay, No. 1 timothy, Chi. per ton,	12.00
Oats, No. 2 white, " per bushel, . . . . .	.40
Barley, No. 2, " per bushel, . . . . .	.55
Barley, No. 3, " per bushel, . . . . .	.52
Potatoes—Chicago, per bushel, . . . . .	.55
Until January 1st, 1905, . . . . .	.55
After January 1st, 1905, . . . . .	.65
Beans, No. 1 Hand-picked, Detroit, per bushel,	2.00
Clover Seed, No. 2, Toledo, per bushel,	7.00
Cotton, New York, per pound, . . . . .	.12
Broom Corn, Chicago, per ton,	\$7.00 to \$8.00
Hogs, Chicago, per cwt.,	6.00 to 6.50
Cattle, " per cwt.,	6.00 to 7.50

ORGANIZE A LOCAL UNION

When ten (10) or more members are secured we charter them into a LOCAL UNION. A Local Union is wanted in EVERY SCHOOL DISTRICT. In this way the country will be saturated with local unions, and the farmers' union will be the greatest and best union on earth because it stands for equity and against all inequity, as you will soon learn.

Anybody can get ten or more members and then we will send a charter and full, plain instructions for organizing and its future work. A Local Union of the A. S. of E. will be the bright business and social spot in any community. Get your members at once and send for the charter so you can begin to get the profitable prices as soon as possible. Or send to us for full particulars and copies of the official paper in advance. If you cannot or will not organize a local in your school district, then don't fail to send your own membership.

20 Per Cent. Interest. If after six months in the American Society of Equity you are not greatly benefited, let us know and your membership fee will be returned with 20 per cent. interest.

Coupon:—Cut out and mail.

J. A. EVERITT, Pres. A. S. of E.:

Dear Sir: I enclose \$.....for.....members of the American Society of Equity according to your offer in the December GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER. I request you to send me full particulars how to organize a local union of the A. S. of E.

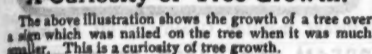
Name

Rural Route.....P. O.....

County.....State.....

The American Society of Equity, Dept. G. F., Indianapolis, Ind.

Grower



Editor Green's Fruit Grower : Why should very rich men congregate so largely in one city ? There are reasons that may be given, but the principal reason doubtless is that they desire to make themselves known as millionaires in a city of millionaires. As I recently rode through the street in New York city, known as Millionaire's Row, I had to say to myself, that many of these palaces were erected, and are being erected as monuments to the vanity of the excessively rich. Many of these men have made their fortunes in Montana, California, Colorado or elsewhere, in mines, cattle feeding, sheep raising, in stock speculations and many of them in fraudulent transactions. If these men had remained where they made their money, but few people would hear of their great success, therefore, they build palaces in New York city in Millionaire's Row, and these monuments, proclaiming their wealth, are pointed out to passerby, by managers of excursions, and by drivers of public coaches, and thus their great wealth is advertised.

When great wealth is advertised.

As I saw these numerous exhibitions of suddenly acquired wealth I exclaimed, if on a tablet in front of each house could be written the record of this millionaire and his cruelty to others, his many oppressions of the poor and helpless, his issues of fraudulent stock, his trickery and many of his under-handed practices, the record would be interesting to outsiders. By this I do not mean that there are no rich men who have acquired wealth honestly. There are many such, and some of these men are distributing their wealth in worthy causes in larger amounts than ever before in the world's history.

The home of Andrew Carnegie was pointed out on Millionaire's Row. It is a large brick house with stone trimmings and is surrounded by an open space planted with trees, plants and vines, as are very few of the houses on Millionaire's Row. Nearly all of the other palaces are crowded one against the other like stores on Broadway. The Carnegie grounds were planted in the poorest taste imaginable. Each tree there was planted by some European monarch, or some other distinguished person, and I was impressed with the fact that each tree was planted without regard to any rule of landscape gardening. If the planter had wandered in the night and planted the tree wherever his footstep carried him, the planting could not have been in worse disorder. Many of these trees were dead and yet were left standing with bare branches, while others were in full leaf. I was told that Mr. Carnegie made a Christmas present of this palace valued at \$3,000,000, to his infant grand-child. He put the deed of the place and a check for \$1,000,000 in the little tot's stocking at Christmas time, and many think the child is now as well off as though she were rich. This indeed was a trifle to this exceedingly rich man, who has given away during the past ten years possibly \$100,000,000.

Not all of the millionaires are located on Millionaire's Row. I found several of their palaces on Morningside Park, facing the Hudson river. Many of these palaces were surrounded with high iron fences, such as one might expect surrounding a fort or other fortification. This reminded me that many of these very rich men have reason to fear the attack of those whom they have injured.

You and I, reader, should be thankful that we can rest at night without being surrounded by a high barricading fence to keep away our enemies, or those who desire to get even with us for past injuries. I once knew a very rich man who barricaded every window in his house until it looked like a jail. I often visited this man to pay him interest on a mortgage during the years when I was in debt, and I found in each corner of his room a loaded gun. This man looked and acted as though he expected someone would break into his house at any hour of day or night.

I am thankful that I am not worth millions. I trust none of my readers will envy those who have more wealth than they can use properly, or who have wealth dishonestly acquired. Pope says "Man needs but little here below, nor needs that little long." We need something for our declining years. Every individual should look forward to the time when they cannot earn money, and should lay up a competency, but to enslave himself and to oppress innocent and helpless people in order to acquire great wealth is the greatest of mistakes and crimes.—Simeon.

The Right Man to Marry.—Many girls with sweethearts will read this, but I doubt whether one in a hundred will think that she needs advice on the subject. It is our custom to believe in our own judgment, and to think that every other girl is incapable of looking after her own affairs. Each girl believing that she knows to a fraction how much love her sweetheart has for her; she believes so until marriage, then she knows for certain how matters stand. To know what a great and wonderful mystery is Love, and how easy it is to be mated unhappily, one has only to read the stories of the thousands of miserable husbands and wives that are spread broadcast over the world.

Marry Mr. Right, and life is sweet to you in poverty, sickness or wealth; mate with Mr. Wrong, and existence is one long sorrow.

It is possible for a girl to find pleasing qualities in half a dozen men, and to find on better acquaintance that no one of the six is quite the sort she would care to carry. At the risk of being called a flirt, she does well to entertain no thought of marriage with a man whose habits displease her, or who has lasting faults that she could never put up with in a husband. After all, it is a simple matter to tell if a man cares for you, and if you care for him. But you cannot arrive at a proper decision unless you are calm and dispassionate.

Fruit Growing for the Aged.

M. C. Goddard of New Jersey, writes Green's Fruit Grower, that he and his wife are about seventy years old, and that one of the principal joys of their lives is the growing of fine fruit on their small place. They received as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower six Corsican strawberry plants. These plants have increased, until now, they have one-eighth of an acre of that variety from which they picked the past season, 1,102 quarts of fine strawberries. People from far and near came to see these large berries and the productive plants and many remarked that they had never seen such a sight before. One man said that the sight was worth coming ten miles to see. These elderly people have twenty fruit trees on their grounds, one apple, nine pear, ten peach trees and one grape vine. They give Green's Fruit Grower credit for having interested them in fruit growing, which is such a blessing to them in their old age.

Here is a suggestion for the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, who are getting along in years. In old age we must have something to occupy our minds, and to give our bodies exercise. There is nothing more healthful, nothing in which one can become more enthusiastic than in growing strawberries, raspberries, currants, grapes, apples, peaches, pears and other fruits; even if they have only a small lot, a city or village lot they can exercise their skill in growing many fruits. Remember that apple trees, or other large growing trees can be dwarfed so as to occupy small space by cutting back the branches each year. Never feel that you are too old to plant fruits.

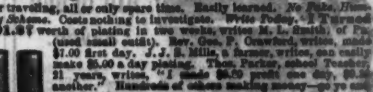
Noah viewed the rising flood. "Yes," he remarked. "I calculate there'll be a right smart storm, but at least I won't meet any Russian warships."

With a happy smile he watched the animals go in two by two.—New York "Sun."

War Correspondent—Colonel, why do you use smokeless powder?

Japanese Colonel—So that after the first attack we can see which way the Russians are running.—Chicago Chronicle.

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NO EXPERIENCE REQUIRED.
\$1000 to \$1500 ANNUAL INCOME



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LET US START YOU.

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When You Plant Trees Plant the Best

For over fifty years we have grown and sold the best and sturdiest nursery stock that good soil can produce. We now have the largest business of its kind in the United States. To protect our name and reputation and as a guarantee of high quality, all

Phoenix Nursery Stock

is now labeled with the Red Tag, with lettering as shown in the illustration. Look for this tag on every Phoenix tree. It is your protection and our guarantee.

Order your stock for Spring planting from the oldest and largest growers in the country. We have a large stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, evergreens, and flowering plants. We also have a large stock of fruit trees, such as apples, peaches, plums, and cherries. We also have a large stock of shrubs, plants and novelties. Write for our free catalogue. We will send it to you with us by mail more satisfactorily than our free agents, and at half the cost. Fifty years experience insures careful packing and safe delivery.

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Get in readiness for harvesting the ice crop. We make the plows which enable you to put up your supply in quickest and best shape.

Red, White and Blue Ice Plows

are the perfect working tools, the keen, true, fast cutters. If you are a dairyman, butcher, hotel keeper or using considerable ice in any capacity, you more than save the price of the plow in one season. Though sold at low prices it has improved the working teeth and other qualities of high priced plows.

AMES FLOW CO., 23 MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS.



the method to reduce fat permanently. Harmless as water; any child can take it. **YOU TOO FAT** why not reduce your weight? be comfortable! Mrs. J. Mann of Lakota, S. D. writes: "4 years ago I took your treatment and in less than 3 months I **LOST 70 LBS.** in weight. I have not gained an ounce since." Miss Grace Smith, of Linden, N.Y., writes: "Five years ago I took the Hall Treatment and was reduced **38 POUNDS** in weight. The reduction is permanent, as I have not gained an ounce in weight since then." We will give **\$100 IN GOLD** to anyone who can prove the truth of our testimonials are not genuine. **DON'T** do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we can tell you how to **MAKE A SIMPLE REMEDY AT HOME** to reduce your weight at a trifling cost. To anyone who will write to us at once, we will send full particulars and a box of the **Treatment Free** in plain sealed package. Correspondence strictly confidential. Write to: **Hall Chemical Co., Dept. 184, St. Louis, Mo.** nothing to pay it.

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**WILD ANIMALS
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by the great Frederick Seymour, Naturalist. We will send you this book for your services if you will secure a club of ten subscribers at thirty-five cents each, without premium. Or, we will send you this \$5.00 book if you will send us five subscribers for Green's Fruit Grower for five years each, sending us \$5.00 for these five subscriptions, each of which is to continue five years, without premium.

This is a book of natural history and thrilling experiences, the result of a lifetime of effort. It is unlike any other book on animals. It combines the most interesting and valuable facts of natural history with the most exciting experiences and thrilling adventures. The author has circled the globe in search of a knowledge of wild animals. Well worth \$4.00.

C. A. GREEN.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

A Novel Apple Orchard.

Near Prattburg, N. Y., is a queer but profitable apple orchard, recently seen by the reporter of Green's Fruit Grower. The farm comprises 200 acres of fertile land lying on two sides of the public road and lying a long distance on this road. The proprietor desired to have a large orchard without interfering with his farming operations; that is, without taking up any of the 200 acres of land. Therefore his first step was to plant apple trees on both sides of the roadway running through his farm, the trees being planted about two rods apart. Then he planted a row of apple trees on the east, west, north and south borders of the farm; that is, he made line fences entirely around his 200-acre farm, and two roadway fences running through the center of the farm, composed entirely of apple trees. That is, these apple trees thus lined, would make a fence if fencing wire was strung from one tree to another. Readers will be surprised to learn that there was plenty of room on the lines of the roadway and where the line fences of the farm were located for over 2,000 Baldwin apple trees. These apple trees were planted about twenty years ago and have yielded many crops of superior apples. Our reporter was told that Mr. Schofield, the owner, had paid for his 200-acre farm with the fruits from these apple trees, which had cost him nothing, but the price paid for the trees at planting, the labor expended in planting, pruning and spraying. The trees have had no cultivation, except such as was given by the cultivation near them, which was necessary in cultivating the farm crops. This year these apple trees are heavily laden with beautiful specimens of Baldwin apples.

Here is an idea that we have before suggested to the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, which is an idea that we have worked from at Green's fruit farm. There we have not only planted fruit trees along the roadsides and along the line fences, but we have planted them on the sides of open ditches and every possible place where a tree would thrive and where if the tree was not planted a vacancy would occur. Mr. Schofield, by his system, has a larger apple orchard than most farmers have and they occupy simply waste room that would not otherwise be occupied. Surely he allows no forest trees, no bushes or weeds to grow along the borders of his farm where these trees are located. The borders are carefully mowed with a scythe once or twice a year to subdue any rank growth of tree, bush or weed that might spring up. This orchard experience indicates to our readers how easy it is, how inexpensive for every owner of land to have a good orchard. These border lines need not necessarily be planted to apple trees alone for cherry trees, standard pear trees and plum trees do well in such locations.

Then think for a moment how much such a farm is beautified by such a system of planting. Can you imagine anything more attractive than a view of this farm outlined on every side by rows of fruit trees laden with fruit or blossoms. October and November are good months for planting such an orchard as is above described, but whatever you

On every bottle of Ligozone we offer \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Ligozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Ligozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid \$100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Ligozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is an absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

plant this fall do not fail, after planting the trees, to bank up around the base of the trunk at least 18 inches high with clean soil. This will not only hold the tree in place during winter but will prevent injury by mice. Mice are far more liable to do injury to trees located along fence lines in the grass than they are to injure trees standing in clean cultivated ground. Therefore every year as winter approaches, trees located in the grass should be banked up with clean soil.

Farm Managers Needed.—This country is getting rich fast. There are thousands of rich men where formerly there were only a dozen. These rich men came largely from farms and naturally they have a longing to own land and are now investing in farms. Naturally they buy farms that are located along good roadways. Remember that if you can encourage the construction of an improved highway leading by your farm you are largely increasing the value of the farm and its quick sale. Rich men desire farms which they can reach with automobiles, and they cannot do this unless there are good roads. These rich men after buying farms, need farm managers. They have no idea of working farms themselves. Every farmer's boy may consider himself qualified for a farm manager for one of these rich men,

Ligozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels, and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Ligozone, acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Ligozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Ligozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Liver Troubles
Bright's Disease	Malaria—Neuralgia
Bowel Troubles	Many Heart Troubles
Coughs—Colds	Piles—Pneumonia
Consumption	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Colic—Croup	Rheumatism
Constipation	Scrofula
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Stomach Troubles
Dandruff—Dropsy	Throat Troubles
Dyspepsia	Tuberculosis
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tumors—Ulcers
Fever—Gall Stones	Women's Diseases
Gout—Gout	

but this is not true. The young man must be of good character, must have good habits and must know something of business affairs. The rich man will not be satisfied to have his farm managed as many are managed, without bookkeeping or system. Green's Fruit Grower suggests that farmer's boys qualify themselves for positions as farm managers.

Men with polished pates ought to shine in society. Chief among the successful man's virtues is audacity.

The man who has the floor is supposed to stand to reason.

A crank is a man with a large hobby and a small conscience.

Kind words are pleasing to the ear, but they won't fill an empty stomach.

A woman can hold a dozen hair pins in her mouth a great deal easier than she can hold her tongue.

The man who invests his coin in a get-rich-quick game seldom has to bother about making his will.—Chicago News.

Oh, dear!" exclaimed Tommy, "I wish I had a piece of cake"

"Didn't I tell you not to ask for any more cake?" said his mother.

"Yes," replied Tommy, "but you didn't tell me not to wish I had some."

We Offer \$1,000

FOR A DISEASE GERM THAT LIQOZONE CAN'T KILL.

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood. In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitaliser, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ligozone Co., 438-44 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....
I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

The "Daisy" Sweep Mill \$14.95

Costs \$16 to \$25 elsewhere.

Has 19-inch steel burrs of finest quality.



The finest line of standard implements in the world at your command—Clint Plows, Blue Jay Saws, 6 styles of Peg Harrows, Champion Disc Harrows, \$17.15; Corn Shellers, Hay Tools, Windmills, Scales, Diamond Grinders, Gas Engines, Incubators, Steel Tanks, etc. The Daisy Sweep Mill as here illustrated, capacity 10 bushels per hour, weighs 550 lbs. Cannot clog. Every farmer should have our 40-page Implement Catalogue. It quotes a really high-grade line of implements, tells about our plan of shipping from warehouses at Chicago, Toledo, O., or St. Louis; explains how we can make our own prices; explains our binding guarantee, in which we agree to take back any tool not satisfactory, and gives much valuable implement information. New edition now ready. Ask for Implement Catalogue—Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

\$500 REWARD to anyone finding a buyer for my extra fine Calif. Fruit and Poultry Farm, for sale at half value. Would exchange. Views and particulars free.

G. F., BOX 505, CHICAGO.

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Send for our free novelty catalogue with illustrations of guns, spray outfits, rare musical instruments, farm and orchard tools, talking machines and ingenious devices of all kinds. Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.

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BLIZZARD AND HORSE ICE CALKS. Shapers' own horse. No waiting at the smith's. Liberal prices to agents. S. W. KENT, Casnovie, N. Y.

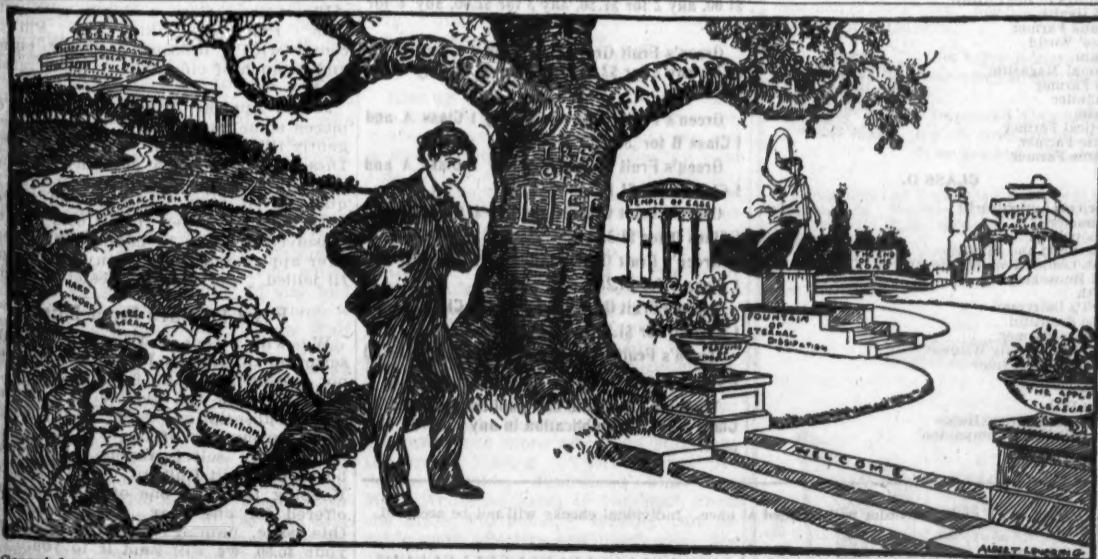
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SPECIAL CROPS

A twenty-page monthly magazine; \$1.00 per year; sample copy 10c. Tells how to grow GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL, SENECA SNAKE ROOT, and other unusual and money-making crops. Shows how more money can be made from a small garden than from a 500-acre farm. 4 months on trial, 25c. Pub. Special Crops, Skaneateles, N. Y.

WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT and send a Baggy Blanket, Steel Tire on, - \$7.55 With Rubber Tire, \$12.00. 1 bag, whole \$2 to 4 in. tread. Try Baggies, \$25.75; Harrows, \$25.00. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOON, Cincinnati, O.

Enlarged Prostate Gland.—This is the cause of difficult and painful urination in men over fifty years old. The treatment is simple. No medicine necessary. A friend has been relieved at an expense of hundreds of dollars. We will send you his method and thirty years' experience on receipt of 25 cents. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



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The Roads to Success and Failure.—The above illustration has impressed the editor of Green's Fruit Grower as a truthful representation of two roads, one leading through discouragement to success; the other more inviting at the start, more easy to travel, leading to failure and disaster. Pictures like this teach stronger lessons to young people than books, essays or sermons. Some one tells of a father who, on being asked if his son has selected his profession replied: "Oh, yes, John has decided to

become a retired millionaire, and Jessie is to be a rich widow." Youth is full of poetry and romance, full of dreams and glorious anticipations. There are few young men who would joyfully leap into a trench with pick, shovel and crowbar in order to get the wherewithal to start out on life's career, and yet this is the way that many successful men have started. It is the way that the editor of Green's Fruit Grower began. Most young men would stand hesitating as does the youth in the above picture,

gazing wistfully at the broad paths of ease, turning his back on the rougher paths of opposition, competition, hard work and discouragement. And yet the rocks and obstructions in the path of success are precisely what every young man needs to develop character. Many parents desire to remove these obstructions, making the pathway to success easy, but in so doing they injure the chances of the success of their sons and daughters.

SAVE MONEY!

By sending your subscriptions through us. Read carefully all our

CLUBBING OFFERS

We have a reputation for making the most liberal clubbing offers. Should you not find what you want listed here, write us for prices on any clubs you do want. We can assure you of prompt and economical service.

OUR BIG DOLLAR OFFERS.

McCall's Magazine
Vick's Magazine
Housekeeper
Green's Fruit Grower

Woman's Home Companion
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Farm and Fireside
Vick's Magazine
Housekeeper
Green's Fruit Grower

Farm Journal
Farmer's Voice
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Farmer's Voice
Kimball's Dairy Farmer
Farm Journal
Woman's Magazine
Green's Fruit Grower

Housekeeper
Woman's Magazine
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Farmer's Voice
Woman's Magazine
Housekeeper
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Farm Journal
Farm and Fireside
Reliable Poultry Journal
Woman's Magazine
Green's Fruit Grower

Mayflower
Home and Flowers
Woman's Magazine
Green's Fruit Grower

Farmer's Voice
Woman's Magazine
American Poultry Advocate
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

American Poultry Advocate
Poultry Keeper
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Agricultural Epitome
Poultry Success
Green's Fruit Grower

Farm and Fireside
Farmer's Voice
Farm Journal
Woman's Magazine
Green's Fruit Grower

Poultry Keeper
Poultry Success
American Poultry Advocate
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Farmer's Voice
American Poultry Advocate
Woman's Magazine
Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower

Union Gospel News
Missouri Valley Farmer
American Poultry Advocate
Woman's Magazine
Green's Fruit Grower

American Boy
American Poultry Advocate
Green's Fruit Grower

Farmer's Voice
Vick's Magazine
Farm and Fireside
American Poultry Advocate
Green's Fruit Grower

American Poultry Advocate
Vick's Magazine
Tribune Farmer
Green's Fruit Grower

McCall's Magazine
Vick's Magazine
Farmer's Voice
Green's Fruit Grower

Farmer's Voice
Vick's Magazine
American Poultry Advocate
Green's Fruit Grower

We can furnish you any one of the following clubs for only \$1.00. The publications listed will be sent one year each to one or different addresses.

OTHER SPECIAL COMBINATIONS.

These offers give big value for the money and will furnish the best of reading matter for the whole family to same or separate addresses.

American Boy	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club	World To-day	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club
Housekeeper	1 "	.50	Price	Woman's Home Comp.	1 "	.50	Price
Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	\$1.25	McCall's	1 "	.50	\$2.25
Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50		Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	
House Beautiful	1 yr.	\$2.00	Our Club	Woman's Home Comp.	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club
Cosmopolitan	1 "	1.00	Price	Good Housekeeping	1 "	1.00	Price
World To-day	1 "	1.00	\$3.50	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	\$1.85
Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50		Woman's Home Comp.	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club
The Housekeeper	1 yr.	.50	Our Club	American Boy	1 "	1.00	Our Club
Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	Price	Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	Price
Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	60c.	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	\$1.50

Our Club	World To-day	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club	McCall's	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club
Price	Woman's Home Comp.	1 "	.50	Price	American Boy	1 "	1.00	Our Club
\$1.25	McCall's	1 "	.50	\$2.25	The Era	1 "	1.00	Price
	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50		Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	\$2.50
	Woman's Home Comp.	1 yr.	\$1.00		Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	
	Good Housekeeping	1 "	1.00		Frank Leslie's Pop. Mo.	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club
	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50		Housekeeper	1 "	.50	Price
	Woman's Home Comp.	1 yr.	\$1.00		Farmer's Voice	1 "	.50	\$1.75
	American Boy	1 "	1.00		Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	
	Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50		Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	
	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50					

MAKE UP YOUR OWN COMBINATIONS.

If you do not find any combination above that suits you, make up any combination you wish from the following lists. Each publication will be sent one year to same or separate addresses.

CLASS A.
American Farmer
American Poultry Advocate
Farm Journal
Farmer's Voice
Farmer's Wife
Gentlewoman
Good Stories
Happy Hours
Home Maker
Metropolitan and Rural Home
Missouri Valley Farmer
People's Popular Monthly
Poultry Herald
Poultry Keeper
Poultry Success
Poultry Tribune
Successful Farming
Vick's Magazine
Woman's Farm Journal
Woman's Magazine

CLASS B.
Agricultural Epitome
Commercial Poultry
Farm and Fireside
Farm Life
Four Track News
Game Fanciers Journal
Home and Flowers
Housekeeper
Journal of Agriculture (Includes World's Fair Art Album)
Kimball's Dairy Farmer
National Fruit Grower
Normal Instructor
Ohio Poultry Journal
Reliable Poultry Journal
Star Monthly
The Farmer

Union Gospel News
Up-to-Date Farming
Woman's World
World's Events

CLASS C.
American Boy
Era Magazine
Farm Poultry
Gleanings in Bee Culture
Good Health
Indiana Farmer
Ladies' World
Madam
National Magazine
Ohio Farmer
Pathfinder
Pilgrim
Practical Farmer
Prairie Farmer
Tribune Farmer

CLASS D.
American Agriculturist
Commoner
Cosmopolitan
Farm, Field and Fireside
Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly
Good Housekeeping
Health
Hoard's Dairyman
House Beautiful
Nebraska Farmer
New York Weekly Witness
Orange Judd Farmer
Practical Farmer
Success
Table Talk
Twentieth Century Home
Woman's Home Companion
World To-day

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class A for .60, any 2 for .75, any 3 for \$1.00, any 4 for \$1.25.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class B for .75, any 2 for \$1.00, any 3 for \$1.25, any 4 for \$1.50.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class C for \$1.00, any 2 for \$1.50, any 3 for \$2.00, any 4 for \$2.50.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class D for \$1.25, any 2 for \$2.00, any 3 for \$2.75, any 4 for \$3.50.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class A and 1 Class B for .85.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class A and 1 Class C for \$1.10.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class A and 1 Class D for \$1.35.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class B and 1 Class C for \$1.25.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class B and 1 Class D for \$1.50.

Green's Fruit Grower and any 1 Class C and 1 Class D for \$1.75.

You may substitute any publication listed in Class A for any publication in any club on this page.

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled at once. Individual checks will not be accepted. Make all remittances to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y., Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which send the following publications for one year to addresses given:

Name.....
St. or R. F. D.
P. O.
State.....

Down to Uncle Bill's.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by R. E. Dornbusch.

Me an' Jim went fishin'
Down to Uncle Bill's
Where there's lots o' fishes,
'Nough to fill your wishes,
And a good place to swim;
Where there ain't no beach,
Where folks are always passin',
A rubberin' an' a gassin'.

Uncle Bill's a bachelor,
Livin' all alone
In a little shantle,
Like some widdered grannie;
An' we ain't a-wonderin'
Why he's there alone,
Fer no wimmen folks, we know,
Would near those brush broom whiskers
go.

But if his chin ain't as smooth
As a horse's race track
He's just as good to us
An' makes as big a fuss
When we boys come out there
Fer to have a time,
As the guineas an' the geese
When they spy us off apiece.

An' me an' Jim made out
What we're goin' to do
When we grow up to be
Like Uncle Bill, you see;
With whiskers on our chin,
We're goin' out there
To live with old Uncle Bill
If he keeps on batchin' still.

A Little Girl's Letter to Green's Fruit Grower.

It only takes a few moments longer to do things right, and it pays in the end.

Never contradict older people, even if you know you are correct. Convince them by your actions and they will soon see that you are right. It is actions, not words that reveal character.

Do your very best at all work, and with all your might.

Never be a braggart, but do not fail to acknowledge praise when it is justly given you, for ignoring it becomes obnoxious to people.

Be calm, not hasty, in everything you do.

Children, be obedient to your parents, they know what is best every time. Even if their ways do not always agree with yours, it will turn out right, if you are obedient. It may cause you to change your plans sometimes, but they mean it for your best.

Never do anything behind your parents' backs. Ask their advice in everything. They are your best counselors and advisors.—Verna S. Hertzler, Bloomington, Ill.

Some Apple Dainties.

As good fortune has vouchsafed us an apple year some receipts for their use in cooking will be accepted. It is an actual sin to give the family stewed apples until they loathe the sight of the fruit. There are numberless ways of cooking them. These are a few:

Indiana Apple Custard: Pare, core and quarter some tart apples. Stew gently without breaking. When cool serve with a custard made of one pint of new milk, beaten yolks of two eggs, sugar, vanilla, and a tablespoonful of flour or corn starch.

Pippinella: Core a dozen sour pippins. Place in a baking pan. Fill the center with a mixture of sugar, butter and a pinch of cinnamon. Serve rather cool.

Jellied Apples: Pare and cut in large pieces some rather tart apples. Stew gently till quite done. Set away to cool. Dissolve some Cox's or other gelatine, say two tablespoonfuls or, according to quantity of fruit, sweeten and flavor with lemon. When this is cold, having dissolved gelatine in boiling water pour over apples and allow them to stand until jellied. Serve with sweetened cream.

Five Dollars for a Life.

We will accept \$5.00 for a life subscription to Green's Fruit Grower. Why not accept this \$5.00 for life offer? It will save you the trouble of renewing your subscription each year, which comes around so often.

You may select anyone of Green's books on Fruit Culture, Green's Poultry Keeping Book, or one of the premiums offered for one year subscriptions in this issue, naming it. When you send your \$5.00, we will send it to you.

With Interest.—"Mary," said the invalid to his wife, when the doctor pronounced it a case of scarlet fever, "if any of my creditors call, tell them that I am at last in a condition to give them something."—London "Tit-Bits."

"Be inspired by the belief that life is a great and noble calling, not a mean and groveling thing that we are able to shuffle through as we can, but an elevated and noble destiny."—Morley's Life of Gladstone.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

A COMPARISON OF APPLES.—THE BIGGEST FRUIT SHOW ON EARTH.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, the associate editor of Green's Fruit Grower, recently visited the world renowned exposition at St. Louis. His visit was timed so that he would be there when the exhibit of apples was at its height. The following is his report in substance:

I saw at St. Louis the largest display of apples that has ever been made. There were apples from almost every section of our own country and also from other parts of the world. Two acres of floor space were occupied by this display of apples besides that devoted to other departments of horticulture. There were cranberries from Canada and other of the colder sections of our country, representing the fruits of the arctic regions, for they grow as far north as any edible fruit. I also saw pineapples and bananas from Florida and Mexico, and other fruits that thrive in the tropics. The eastern and western states, in fact all those between the two oceans exhibited here the products of their orchards, vineyards and berry fields for examination and comparison. Such friendly contests bring out points of interest exceedingly valuable.

The apple exhibit was the crowning feature of the entire fruit show. It was, however, a commercial exhibit, largely, and less an exhibit of large numbers of varieties. There were some rare varieties shown, but the bulk of the apples were those most commonly seen in the markets of the world. The exhibit may be called a contest between the far east, the far west and the central part of North America.

That our country excels all other parts of the world in apple production both in quality and quantity is generally conceded.

A REPORT OF THE STATE EXHIBITS.

Texas did far better than might be expected and the best of all the gulf states, which are scarcely within the apple growing region of America. In the northern part of Texas are sections fairly well adapted to apple culture. Their apples do not keep long nor are they of the highest quality nor as handsome as those from the north. A part of Canada's exhibit represented the extreme northern section. Ontario is identical in soil and climate with New York and Michigan, which are two of the best apple growing states. Northern Canada should not be expected to grow many apples, yet in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there are many fine orchards, and in Winnipeg some little progress has been made. New York apples were extensively displayed, the varieties being largely Baldwin, Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, etc., and many of these were of the 1903 crop held in cold storage. Ben Davis was small and lacked high color. Winesap was not shown. Connecticut made a creditable apple show of the same general character as those from New York but in smaller quantities. Michigan also made an exhibit similar to that of New York but not so large. Minnesota made a fine display of apples. Wealthy, a child of that state, was the leading variety. It is good to eat no matter where grown. They were not so large as those from other states but were highly colored and of good quality. Many Russian and other hardy apples were shown from Minnesota. Wisconsin in its attractive apple exhibit showed Wolf River, which exceeded all other varieties in size and beauty. Next came McMahon, which is as handsome a creamy white as Wolf River is in its gay red stripes. N. W. Greening showed well, being of large size and symmetrical, roundish shape, and pale green color. All these are native seedlings of Wisconsin. Iowa showed a larger range of varieties. In Southern Iowa are some of the best apple lands in America as the exhibit showed. All classes of varieties succeed there. Iowa had the largest number of varieties and the most nearly correctly named of all competitors. Jonathan and Grimes were not large but highly colored. Nebraska made a fine exhibit, similar to that of Iowa, which is not strange, since the climate and soil of the two states are almost identical. Kansas made a fair display, but in size, color and quality was below the standard for that state. Jonathan, Grimes, Ben Davis and others of their types were similar to those of neighboring states. Indian Territory and Oklahoma had small but good exhibits. The display was chiefly of Ben Davis, Winesap and York Imperial. These apples were lacking in long keeping quality and in the highest flavor. Jonathan and

Grimes were fully ripe there in October. Arkansas made a fine show of apples, the varieties being about the same as from adjoining states. Arkansas, (Mammoth Back Twig), Jonathan, Winesap, Ben Davis, Gano and Black Ben Davis were there. Missouri had a large apple display. It was well managed and covered a large list of varieties. The character of the fruit was similar to that from Arkansas. Ben Davis and Gano reach their highest size and best quality in that region. A large table of York Imperial from Missouri was the finest I have ever seen. I can almost say the same of their Jonathan. The quality of both was excellent. Illinois made one of the best apple exhibits. It was extensive and of good character. Jonathan and Grimes led. Ben Davis, Gano, Willow and York Imperial largely were shown. Indiana was well represented but not so largely as Illinois, but the fruit was of similar character. Jonathan and Grimes were the two best apples from that state for family use and fancy market and York Imperial and Ben Davis for the general market. Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee all displayed good apples. Their general character was similar and averaged well up to that of the central states and about the same varieties were shown. There are good apple lands there, especially in the mountain sections. Montana made a small exhibit of varieties adapted to a cold climate, such as Wolf River, Wealthy, McIntosh, which were of the largest but of good quality and flavor. Idaho's apples were among the best on exhibition but small in quantity. The same was true of New Mexico. Colorado had more apples in amount and of the same general character. I saw nothing in the building that surpassed them in beauty, in fact, that equaled the apples from the Gunnison county in Western Colorado and from the San Juan region which is on the southern border of that state. Such Jonathan one never sees in central or eastern states. The coloring was gorgeous yet delicate. Even Orley was tinted with red as we often see Yellow Bellflower. It was colored almost beyond belief. Oregon had a display from the Hood River country such as were never before displayed at any apple show in America. Here Baldwin was so smooth and glossy red that it could not be recognized by most apple experts. Esopus Spitzenberg had its characteristic shape but its color and general perfection were a marvel. Roxbury Russet showed scarcely a trace of russet. Grimes looked as though it had been made of wax. Jonathan was crimson red, Ben Davis was equally handsome. Washington made a smaller apple show of the same character as that from Oregon. The Yakima valley, the Wenatchee country and the Lake Chelan region produce apples of the highest type and about the same as the Hood River country. California displayed excellent apples largely from the higher altitudes.

Eastern apple growers claim better quality than that of Western apples, which is true to some extent, and yet it is not safe to condemn Western apples as poor. Those grown in the Western mountain valleys and slopes are almost equal to any in quality and in appearance surpass all others.

H. E. Van Deman.

Kissing a Fine Art.—"Oh, yes," said the professor, in answering to the reporter's question, "this is what we call a kissing school. Don't pucker up your lips. Allow them to remain in natural repose. Don't push your mouth against your wife as if you were going to knock her teeth out. When the lips are forced together the teeth comes in contact with the lips and forms a resistance which is decidedly unpleasant. The lips should just meet, and there should be just the slightest pressure. Then a little playful motion of the lips by the kisser and the kissed sends through you a thrill that is unction to the soul itself. When you can do this you will be an accomplished kisser. Of course, there are other and more advanced stages in the art of kissing. There is that delicious, lovable, abandoned kiss that Mary Anderson gives to Ingomar when she plays Parthenia. Kissing can be made more effective and much more delicious by assuming certain attitudes, such as the actresses assume.

Some men go West and get covered with honor, while others get covered with a pistol.

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If so, let us tell you about our new poultry book, **THE BUSINESS HEN.**

It is just what you want. Full description and specimen pages free. Also, sample copy of **THE R. N. Y.** Send your address.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER,

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200 TREES PER HOUR.

For work on a grand scale and for its excellent automatic appliances for agitating liquid and cleaning the suction strainer, preventing clogging of pump and nozzles, the celebrated

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takes precedence of any other spraying machine made. Note in the open section of barrel the revolving agitator and cleaning brush. Both are in constant operation as an incident of pumping. Foliage is never scalded or burned as a result of imperfect mixing. Size of barrel, 50, 100 and 150 gallons. Brass cylinder, plunger and valves secure strength, long life, and freedom from corrosion. Every consideration urges it as the pump for large sprayers. We also manufacture the Mammoth, Garfield Knapsack and many other kinds and sizes of sprayers. Write for our excellent book on spraying, sprayers, old and new spraying formulas, etc. Mailed free.

Field Force Pump Co., 226 Eleventh St., Elmira, N. Y.



Suit Cases \$2.50

From \$2.50 up to \$20.00. Fine traveling bags, 25 different styles from \$1.15 up. Trunks of every size and style, all at our famous wholesale prices. Our prices are so much lower than those you are accustomed to paying that you will be surprised when you examine the illustrated catalogue we wish to send to any person interested in anything in the traveling line. Ask for Special Trunk Catalogue. We will send it by return mail.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington Sts., Chicago

A CHRISTMAS SALE

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

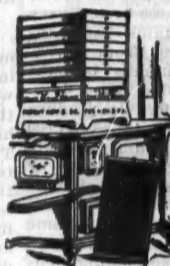
We have these goods new from the factory, and **MUST SELL THEM** to make room for Garden Tools and other goods for spring and summer use. We prefer to **SELL them AT COST** rather than carry them over for next fall and winter. These prices good only to January 15th, and only for goods now on hand, **WHILE THEY LAST. ORDER AT ONCE.**



SENSIBLE PRESS.

For making jellies, wines, cider, syrups, hard, etc. for home use. Made with special reference to strength and guaranteed against breakage under any fair usage; all metal, nothing to break, rot, or wear out.

Price, with double curb:
4-quart curb, \$2.95
10-quart curb, 3.95
Reduced from \$4.00 and \$6.00.



LATEST IMPROVED SOLID BRASS SPRAY PUMPS.

For Orchard or Small Fruits. The best Barrel Spray Pump on earth for the price. All parts coming in contact with spray solution are made of Solid Brass and are not affected by the materials used. It is very powerful and easily operated. The patent agitator stirs the solution from the bottom. Each pump complete with discharge hose and no zies, ready to use. Nothing to get out of order.

No. 324—For bucket or barrel, most convenient for small fruit and a few trees. \$3.45
No. 305—Powerful Barrel Pump for all solutions. 4.50
No. 306—Powerful Barrel Pump, same as No. 305, with two leads of hose for two rows. 5.50
8-foot extension pipes for trees 50 cents each.
Barrel Cart, as illustrated, with all attachments except barrel, 3.95
With barrel, \$2.00 extra.



The Famous Safety Incubator, 60 egg capacity, reduced to \$4.95; 100 egg capacity, \$7.55. The Safety Indoor Brooder, for 50 chicks, \$4.15; for 100 chicks, \$6.55. One Safety Incubator, 60 egg, and one Safety Brooder, 50 chicks, both to one address, \$8.95. Same combination for 100 eggs, \$13.95.

Did you ever hear of such bargains! All prices free on the cars at factory.

Our Green Bone Cutter runs easy, and cuts faster than some machines which cost half as much more. Balance wheel 2 1/2 inches. Price, without stand, only \$6.50; Stand, \$2.00 extra.

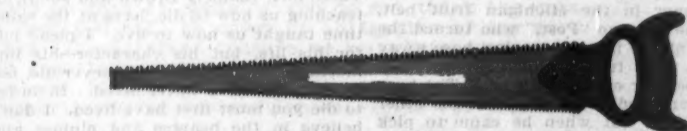


No. 1 Dry Bone, Shell, and Corn Mill is in use by the best poultrymen all over the country. Price only \$3.45.

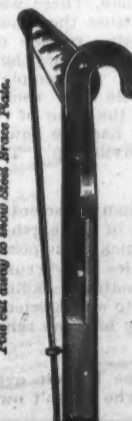
Improved Aluminum Leg Bands for Poultry, 75 cents per 100, postpaid; 50 for 45 cents; 25 for 25 cents. All postpaid.

A \$5.00 Root and Vegetable Cutter for \$3.55. A Five Gallon Food Cooker for \$4.95. Fifty Gallon Cooker, \$9.25. Poultryman's Spray Pump, \$2.50. Complete Canoning Set, with book of instruction, postpaid, \$2.50. Handy Corn Sheller, with Pop Corn Attachment, 95 cents. Clover Cutter for 75 hens, \$2.50.

SPECIAL POULTRY AND POULTRY SUPPLY CIRCULAR SENT FREE.



DOUBLE EDGE PRUNING SAW.—Two in one, 18-inch blade, 75 cents. Postpaid, \$1.00.



STANDARD TREE PRUNER.—With Metal Brace Plate. Anti-Rust Rod. Steel Lever. Standing on the ground the operator can cut from distance of arm's length to a height of 18 feet, according to the length of pole, the smallest twig or a branch an inch in diameter. Most convenient to use. Sure to do its work well.

Price, not prepaid, Length 4 feet, weight 3 1/2 lbs., .75
" " " " 6 " " 4 " .85
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WE DO NOT SELL EVERYTHING, but make a specialty of fruit growers' tools and supplies. Write us about anything you need, and let us give you a low price on the best tools and supplies. All shipments made direct from the factory or from nearest distributing point, to save charges.

Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



The Effect of Water Pressure.—It is a remarkable fact, says an English paper, that the very means of life may be the cause of death. A whale may be drowned, and now a scientist tells us that there seems to be a peculiar fatality among fishes. After reaching a certain depth of water, the swimming bladders become distended by the pressure of air, and the fish literally explodes. Too much of one's native element may bring about most disastrous consequences. A sudden change of air from one density to another may cause the rupture of a blood-vessel, and a too sudden change of temperature has produced like results. Extremes of all sorts are not only very injurious, but are likely to prove fatal, especially to organisms that are not in the enjoyment of robust health.

Spiders have four paws for spinning their threads, each paw having 1,000 holes, and the fine web itself is the union of 4,000 threads. No spider spins more than four webs, and when the fourth is destroyed they seize on the webs of others. A single female house-fly produces in one season 20,000,320. A wasp's nest usually contains 15,000 or 16,000 cells. A queen bee will lay 2,000 eggs daily for fifty days, and the eggs are hatched in a few days. A swarm of bees contains from 10,000 to 20,000 in a natural state; in a hive from 30,000 to 40,000 bees. Every pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects boiled to death, and from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds are annually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes. 2,900 silkworms are required to produce one pound of silk; but it takes 27,000 spiders to produce one pound of web. The river Rhine carries to the sea every day 145,980 cubic feet of sand or stone.

Small Things, But Good Work.—Some of the most beautiful colors used in dyeing are produced by subjecting lichens to bacterial fermentation; and the fermentation of stable refuse yields an even heat, which is extensively utilized in the manufacture of white lead, in the growing of mushrooms and cultivation of early vegetables. The utilization of bacteria, and similar organisms, in the operations of baking, brewing, and the production of wine and vinegar, is familiar to every household. While bacterial fermentation or putrefaction is an essential part of the process which fits dead organic matter to become food for plants, the former appears to be an incidental source of one of the common practical difficulties encountered by the farmer and horticulturalist, viz.: the tendency of the soil to become sour.

An American opossum is one of the most curious animals living in the United States. A cage of them in a show window near the "The Field and Farm" office has attracted a good deal of attention all winter. It is the only animal that carries its young in a pouch, like the kangaroo. It can feign death perfectly and is remarkable for hanging by its tail like a monkey. It has hands resembling those of a human being. Its snout is like that of a hog, while its mouth is liberally furnished with teeth. Its eyes are like those of a rat and it hisses like a snake.

Bird Experience.—It was a kind-hearted farmer in the Michigan fruit belt, says the Chicago "Post," who turned the nozzle of the insect spraying hose away from a plum tree in which a robin with an appealing eye had its nest. The husbandman used the hose on all his other plum trees, but when he came to pick his crop, lo, the robin tree yielded four-fold that of the others. The kindly farmer saw a great light and now says it would be well if every plum tree bore a robin's nest.

The cold scientist will tell the farmer that the robin did not eat largely of the pests which preyed on his plums, for the robin gleans mostly from the ground, but the scientist will add that the sparing of the tree from the poison spray made it the dining table of hundreds of birds which like insects, but do not wish them served with poison sauce. One songster is worth two sprayers as a destroyer of noxious insects. Learn of the Michigan man and be wise, all ye tillers of the soil.

Deer.—With the black-tail, the least common deer of this section, everything is different. Look for him in the open meadows of the mountains, where the

pinus wall in little valleys all clothed in tall grasses. There the smaller and darker deer moves on velvet hoofs noiselessly, and seeing you, vanishes silently or with a low snort, seeking rather to escape by stealth than by speed. On the level and in the open the black-tail is a swift enough runner to try the aim of any rifleman, but in the piny woods he can be almost as silent as a mountain lion. The best way to hunt this deer is to take him at his own game and stalk him. Armed with a light rifle, for stalking a black-tail is an all-day job of hard walking, the hunter slips from tree to tree through the deer country, watching every clump of brush, seeing every leaf that moves, prepared at all times to swing the rifle on a shadowy, half-seen form slipping away through the dim recesses of the woods.

The ordinary house fly is a most dangerous as well as annoying creature. In its daily walk of life its six small legs get into thousands of places where the disease germ lurks and so infinitesimal are these that when the fly moves millions of them are attached to his legs. When he alights on food or person some of these are dislodged and find their way into the human system. There is no doubt that should the fly be exterminated the human race would be much benefited.

Thoreau, the American philosopher, made his shelter with his own hands; put into it good work and true, so that it was what it was meant to be, a shelter from the cold and rain, and a store-house for his roots and beans and scanty furniture. There he studied hard, and put his brains to their natural use, got awakened from the lethargy of town life. "Why should we live with such hurry and waste of life? Let us spend one day as deliberately as Nature. And he spent many days, and nights too, in thinking, and watching and preparing the soil of his mind for new growths. No exotics, but rare mountain and moorland blossoms were his, of rare fertility and quality. And he read—read to some purpose, without interruption and rude shocks. "Books must be read as deliberately and reservedly as they were written." He gave days to the sentences of great men, until he knew the men as friends, understood their ripest thoughts, gauged their wit, and glowed under the light of their inspiration. "Having learned our letters we should read the best that is in literature," he bemoans that "the best books are never read even by those who are called good readers. . . . Shall I hear the name of Plato, and never read his book? As if Plato were my townsman and I never saw him—my next neighbor, and I never heard him speak, or attended to the wisdom of his words."

All the beauties he fed upon in that solitary wood—sounds of the animals, the birds, the trees, were tuneful rondos, pastorales, fantasias, fugues, and serenades. Thoreau exclaims, with fiery indignation, "Is it the intention of lawmakers that good men shall be hung over? Are judges to interpret the law according to the letter and not the spirit? . . . They talk as if a man's death was a failure, and his continued life, be it of whatever character, were a success! These men (namely Brown and such), in teaching us how to die, have at the same time taught us how to live. I plead not for his life, but his character—his immortal life. But some men never die, because they have never lived. In order to die you must first have lived. I don't believe in the hearse and plumes and funerals that they have had. There was no death in the case, because there had been no life; they merely rotted or sloughed off, pretty much as they had rotted or sloughed along. No temple's veil was rent, only a hole dug somewhere." He could plead the case of a good, honest man as few had the power or nerve to do.—S. E. Saville, in "The Booklover."

No Sense of Humor.—Another scientist announces that the crust of the earth is about twenty-five miles thick. The possibility of twenty-five miles of "crust" holding 8,000 miles of material boiling like the sun never seems to strike scientists as amusing. But they have no sense of humor.

The man who cries the loudest over spilt milk is the fellow who doesn't own a cow.

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We will allow each new or old subscriber 20 cents for a clipping or scrap cut from any paper, magazine, book or circular, naming the source. Send to us the clipping with 30 cents

in postage stamps, coin or postal money order (no personal check accepted), and this with the 20 cents allowed you for the clipping you send will pay for your subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year without premium.

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Will be given to the person sending us the clipping which is deemed best, that is the clipping that is most helpful, most suggestive, or the one which appeals strongest to the hearts of mankind. "All the world is kin."

Prof. H. E. Van Deman

Our Associate Editor

FORMERLY U. S. POMOLOGIST,

will be asked to decide which clipping is best.



This Contest Closes Soon

Do not delay in sending in your offerings. The earliest ones received on this offer will get GREEN'S POULTRY BOOK, by mail, for promptness. Remember that every subscriber who responds is sure of the 20 cents reward, and some one of the number will receive \$100.00 in gold.

Use the coupon attached below. Address

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To the Publishers of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," Rochester, N. Y.

I enclose clipping (selection or scrap) from _____
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Name, _____

Post Office, _____

County, _____ State, _____

SOME UP TO DATE FASHIONS.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4870—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27 inches wide, 5 1/4 yards 44 inches wide, or 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 2 1/2 of silk of 1 1/4 yards of cloth for facing.



4870 Evening Coat, 4873 Misses' Rain Coat, 34 to 42 bust, 12 to 16 yrs.

4873—The quantity of material required for the medium size (14 years) is 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide or 3 yards 38 inches wide.

4875—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 1/4 yards 21 inches wide, 3 1/4 yards 27 inches wide or 2 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of all-over lace for vest and collar.



4875 Blouse Waist, 4878 Shirred Surplice, 32 to 40 bust, Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4878—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 yards 21 inches wide or 3 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of all-over lace, 1/4 yards of silk for belt, 2 1/4 yards of applique and 2 1/4 yards of lace for frills to trim as illustrated.

4880—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is 7 1/4 yards 27 inches wide or 4 1/4 yards 44 inches wide with 1 1/4 yards of all-over lace and 28 yards of banding.



4880 Girl's Dress, 4874 Circular Skirt, 8 to 14 yrs, Flounce, 22 to 30 waist.

4874—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11 yards 21 inches wide, 9 yards 27 inches wide or 5 1/4 yards 44 inches wide.

4877—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 21 inches wide or 5 yards 44 inches wide.



4877 Seven Gored Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist, 4876 Shirred Mousquetaire Sleeves, Small, Medium, Large.

4876—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2 1/4 yards 21 inches wide or 1 1/4 yards 44 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.



Number 1 of the above photographs gives a view of the stone-house at Green's fruit farm. Notice that the two children on the front gate posts look as though they were a part of the architecture. They are the editor's two grandchildren. Number 3 represents the approach of the grandchildren and their friend into the editor's grounds to have a good time. Number 5 is a photograph of the same grandchildren giving the pet horse a nibble of grass. This horse has a history, but we have no time to tell about her here. The 4th photograph shows in the baby wagon the editor's youngest grandchild and his attendant.

About Wintering Apples.

Many conditions aside from varietal characteristics influence the keeping quality of apples, among which are the soil of the orchard, whether it be in sod or cultivated, weather of growing season especially of latter part of it, presence or absence of fungi, degree of coloration of fruit, size, ripeness, manner of handling, and kind of storage, says New York Experiment Station Bulletin.

Baldwins grown on sandy or gravelly soil ripen earlier, must be picked earlier and have a higher color than those grown on clay, but they do not keep so well. Apples grown in sod attain a higher color and keep longer than those grown under clean culture. Ordinarily, apples keep better when the season has been dry rather than when wet, and when the month of October has been cool rather than warm. The character of the weather has much to do with the next factor presence of fungi, for a warm, moist season is favorable to nearly all the fungous diseases of the apple; and a scabby apple or one infected with any of the rots is a very poor investment for the storage man. Indeed, only prime fruit ordinarily should be stored; for No. 2 fruit not only yields small profit from storage but it hurts the sale of No. 1 fruit. Overgrown specimens do not keep so well as fruit of ordinary size. Well colored fruit usually keeps best, but it should not be allowed to remain on the tree so long for the sake of color that it suffers in firmness. For cold storage, fruit should not be so ripe or highly colored as is best for ordinary storage. Greenings are said to hold best in cold storage when the bloom will rub off leaving the skin smooth and shiny; and the same rule applies less markedly to Baldwins.

Farm Fences.—We have every kind of fence, and yet no kind that pleases us. No fence pleases us better than the best. I would prefer a barbed wire fence with a rail at the top. The fence on which there is the most money wasted, and on which farmers are most set and deluded is the stone wall. It is an expensive abomination.

The legal fence should be of wire with a rail at the top so as not to obstruct snow, or to be affected by winds. The neighborhood could get along without any fences if suitable laws were passed. The coming age will know no farm fences. If the farmers could lay by all they spend on fences they would get rich. Farm fences and common pastures will both die a natural death soon. Both belong to a pioneer period which we have outgrown.

A New Use for Carbolic Acid.—Carbolic acid is useful as a destroyer of noxious insects. I have kept constantly in hens' nests the so-called "antiseptic nest-eggs." These lumps of earthy material in the shape of hens' eggs are so much impregnated with carbolic acid that the acid odor emanating from them is sufficiently strong to kill hen lice, and the good result is seen in the large increase of eggs and improved condition of the fowls.

Working like a horse—A lawyer drawing a conveyance.

If your grape vines are still hanging to the trellis, cut them loose and lay them flat on the ground or snow, and hold them in place with rails, or a fork full of straw or manure. If the strawberry beds are not covered, cover them lightly now with straw or litter—not too much—but enough to shade the plants. If the fruit trees are not banked, and weeds or grass abound, you will have trouble with mice. Keep a sharp lookout, treading the snow about them. If near stone walls there will be no more danger. If you wish to protect trees or vines heeled in, do not put straw about them, as it would be certain to attract mice. Cover them with evergreen boughs. I hope you have made furrows through your berry fields and vineyards with a shovel or plough, to let off the surface water.

How about the poor people in the neighborhood? Anybody there who needs a load of wood or a bag of wheat? Do not be contented in sending a few shillings to the heathen.

I'M TALKING NOW

Over My Own Telephone

Every farmer should have his own telephone. If he is not near a telephone line he can interest his neighbors and build a line. It doesn't cost much, and the advantages are beyond estimating. The extra profit on one year's crop, sold at the right time, will more than pay his share. A telephone enables him to get the market reports every day—get every market advantage.

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are constructed to meet the conditions that arise on farm lines—don't need expert operators, are strong in talking qualities, durably built and are always ready for work, day or night. Our book *28 Telephone Facts For Farmers* tells all you want to know. It's free. Write for it and you will soon be "talking over your own telephone." Address nearest office.

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MANDOLIN, BANJO and GUITAR

Why Not Learn To Play These Instruments!

Green's Fruit Grower offers to supply you with any one of these instruments at wholesale price. The above illustrations give a good idea of the three instruments, mandolin, banjo and guitar, which we offer. Each one is well and thoroughly made and it is guaranteed to be as represented, both as to tone and workmanship, by the manufacturers, with whom we have made arrangements to offer them as premiums on the following liberal terms:

OUR OFFER.—We will mail you postpaid, Green's Fruit Grower for 2 years from this date, and will ship you by express your choice of the above instruments together with four weeks home instructions, illustrated, you to pay express charge, all both instrument and subscription, for only \$2.50. If you have already subscribed for Green's Fruit Grower and wish to take advantage of this offer, we will extend your subscription 2 years further than that paid for. Be prompt, as this offer may be withdrawn.

Remember that you send us only \$2.50 for a mandolin, or a banjo or a guitar, your choice, and for 2 years subscription. Address—Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

FIVE DOLLARS FOR A LIFE.
The subscription price of Green's Fruit Grower is 50 cents per year with premium, see premium offers. Our special offer is to send Green's Fruit Grower 4 years without premium for \$1.00. Or, for \$5.00 we will send Green's Fruit Grower to you for life, that is, as long as you live. You will do us a personal favor by renewing your subscription promptly.

270 Tool Set

18 warranted tools of best quality—just the set to keep around the farm or house. The above set shows our 18-piece Star set at \$2.70, complete 25 piece set, \$7.50; 35-piece set, \$9.75; 41-piece set, \$10.75; 50-piece set, \$12.75; and up to our Carpenters' 100-piece set at \$30.50. If you want Tools of any kind write us for our wholesale price list. We have the largest stock of hardware in the world for sale direct to the user. Tools for every trade, engineers' supplies, building material and building hardware. Write at once for our 64-page Mechanics' Catalogue—a book quoting lowest wholesale prices on standard, guaranteed goods. Catalogue free to any address.

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Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Ten or twenty acres of the best paying fruit farm in the fruit belt of Michigan; just outside of the corporation of South Haven; new house. J. N. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 acres cotton and fruit lands. Two cottages, 5 and 7 rooms. Good hunting and fishing. Price \$2,700. Also 8 acres in village, a junction of three railroads, 4 cottages, all rented, and other buildings. Price \$1,100. Address Box 53, Southern Pines, N. C.

FOR SALE—One thousand acres on Indian river, Florida; building lots, orange and grape fruit groves, pineapple plantations, wild land, \$5 to \$500 per acre; also a bearing fruit farm near Lynchburg, Va. fifteen dollars per acre; owing to failing health, will sell any quantity desired cheap on easy terms; rare opportunity for very profitable investments. James Holmes, Jensen, Fla.

Monahan's Funny Farm Experience

Written for Green's Fruit Grower
by C. F. White.

August 1st, Monahan saw a swarm of bees passing over his place. He ran to the dinner bell and began to ring it. In five minutes all the boys had come in from the field. The bees lit in a tree in the orchard. The whole family took a hand and the bees were soon hived. One bee took a dislike to Monahan and stung him on the nose. In two minutes his nose looked like a squash. That evening Monahan went to an Irish wake. Just as he got inside the wake house an Irish woman started the Irish cry. Monahan had never heard it before, and thinking she was trying to guy him, he started a racket and was thrown out on his sore nose.

Next day he tried his luck again at trading horses. The trader had an old horse he called Dock. Monahan got stuck on Dock and paid \$20 to boot. He tried to water Dock, but Dock was not used to drinking out of a bucket, every time he would put his snout into the bottom of the bucket and slobber water all over Monahan's new store clothes. Monahan and Pink hitched up Dock and started for a drive. Dock turned a corner so suddenly that he threw the pair out and ran away, smashing the buggy into 1,000 pieces, and Dock never came back.

Next day Monahan and Pink went to town. While they were in town, a big rain storm blew up and they were compelled to stay in town over night. A dramatic company who were making one-night stands were billed to play "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the new opera house. Monahan and Pink decided to spend the evening at the show. As soon as they entered the theater the boys in the gallery began to use Monahan's bald head for a target and Monahan was covered with paper wads. When the ammunition was exhausted the enemy ceased firing. The curtain rose, and Monahan was a disturber during the performance. First he wanted to rescue Eliza, but was driven from the stage by the blood hounds. Next he tried to rescue Uncle Tom and was kicked off the stage by the donkey. Lawyer Marks cracked a joke, and when the applause was over, Monahan saw the point and had a big laugh all by himself, and this caused more applause. When little Eva died Monahan cried. He bellowed like a steer and was led out of the theater with tears streaming down his cheeks.

Next day Monahan and Pink arrived home in time to see two eagles attack a cow. Monahan rushed into the house, grabbed the shot gun off the kitchen wall, and ran out into the cow pasture. He shot a cow, while the eagles carried away his shepherd dog.

Next day Monahan and Pink went swimming. Monahan put on a life preserver and jumped off a spring-board. It took just thirty-five minutes to bring him to. It was a hot day and Monahan came home with his back all sunburned. Next day the skin began to peel off, and Monahan was so cranky no one could look crooked at him without starting a fight. About noon he and Pink got into it, and the result was that Pink cut his visit short. He packed his grip and left for his home in Chicago the same night.

Sunday the cook fixed herself up in an old dress which Mrs. Monahan had given her, and when Monahan, who was lonesome since Pink's departure, entered the kitchen, he rushed over and grabbed the cook in his arms, thinking it was his wife. Just then his mother-in-law entered the room and Monahan discovered his mistake. He tried to explain to the old woman, but it was no use. She pronounced him a base deceiver and not worthy the companionship of respectable people. She threatened to tie him in the barn or send him to jail if she was not successful in getting him into a state institution for the feeble minded.

Next day Monahan's automobile exploded, and there wasn't enough left of it to tell what it had ever been made of. Next day Monahan was more lonesome than ever so he decided to take up literary work again. He started a story entitled "Mr. Monahan of the Corn Field," and was hatching the plot when the postman arrived with a bunch of papers. He opened the papers and began looking over the advertisements. There was one advertisement which caught his eye. It was in a Kansas City Sunday paper under the heading "Matrimony," and read:

"Prepossessing widow of thirty-two, without incumbrance, and worth \$100,000, wishes to correspond, with elderly gen-

tleman. Object, matrimony. Address 'Pearl,' Lock Box 485, Chicago, Ill."

Monahan thought it would be fun to answer the advertisement and he did. He wrote a letter that would melt an iceberg, enclosed his picture and signed himself "Archibald Joseph Monahan." He sent the letter to town by a neighbor who was just passing.

Monahan helped the boys in the field the rest of the week and everything went along smoothly until Saturday evening. He counted thirteen at the supper table and he declared that something terrible was going to happen. After supper, a handsome lady in black drove up and asked for Monahan. The whole family came out into the yard and formed a circle about the stranger. When Monahan, who was last, came out of the house, the strange lady made a rush for him, threw her arms around his neck, and exclaimed "Archibald, Archibald." The family stood amazed. Monahan trembled like a leaf. The stranger kissed him on the cheek, fondly tickled him under the chin, and said "Call me Pearl; call me something sweet." Just then Mrs. Monahan took a hand and the stranger was in her grasp. Monahan broke loose and started to run, but was captured by his mother-in-law and brought back to face the music. The boys were about to lynch the stranger when she produced Monahan's picture and letter. Then sympathy was all on her side, and Monahan was speechless. Monahan squared himself by paying the stranger, who was the widow Pearl, from Chicago, \$500, and the matter was hushed up. The balance of the month was spent by Monahan in hanging around the court house waiting to be called as a witness in a law suit. The case was called August 31st, and Monahan was going to make a monkey out of the lawyers. He took the stand and was asked if he saw the man take down the fence. Monahan answered "Yes." He was asked how far away he was at the time. He answered "half a mile." He was asked if his eyesight was good. He answered "Yes." The lawyer asked him why he wore glasses. Monahan fainted and another month was gone.

Notes From Farmer's Voice.

If you have a tree that needs winter protection, try putting a piece of common chicken-yard fencing around it so as to form a cylinder about two feet in diameter, then stuff full of straw. This will protect the trunk very nicely. The top may be gathered together and treated in the same manner, if it is desirable. Before this is done, however, it is well to take some precaution against mice. Wire netting around the trunk, or a wash containing carbolic acid is good. There are several offensive washes that are considered effectual. Tying newspapers around the trunks, then smearing with coal tar, may be suggested.

Some of the Illinois corn shown at the World's fair has been sold to a South American farmer for \$10 an ear. He bought ten ears, selecting the finest from the entire exhibit. This is pedigreed corn of the finest quality ever raised in this country, and was produced by a young farmer near Decatur. He does not claim to be an expert, but has simply learned the best agricultural information he could get in the newspapers and applying practical common sense to his everyday work.

Early and late frosts are disliked by farmers, but such frosts do more harm to insects than the severe cold of winter, as they catch many insects out of ground or just below the surface. It has been noticed that when the winters are severely cold, and the ground remains frozen until well into spring, insects are more numerous the following spring than when the winters are mild. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage to insects, especially when there is a warm rain followed by a sudden freezing of the ground below the surface.

North Western Greening.—Mr. A. D. Barnes said that he was proud of the Northwestern Greening apple tree, and said that if grown in a sandy soil it produced as good results as any apple tree in existence. It should never be planted in rich black prairie soil. The farther north you go in Wisconsin, the finer the fruit of the Northwestern Greening tree is. Mr. Barnes planted about 250 trees at Waupaca, about 35 years ago, and has had a yield of 1400 bushels in one year.

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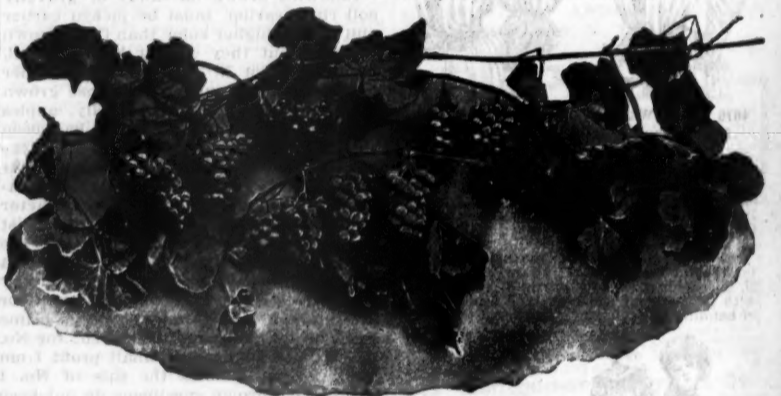
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Our prices are lower for vines and bushes true to name than those of other reliable firms. Before sending an order elsewhere, let us tell you what our price will be.



CUT FROM FOUR TRACK NEWS

Large Profits in Growing Grapes

One of the enterprising grape growers of the Lake Keuka region gathered this season from three acres of vineyard nine and one-half tons, which he sold at \$30.00 per ton.

We have in surplus the following varieties: Chas. A. Green (new), Concord, Worden, Niagara and Diamond.



Currants Will Lift Mortgages

A field of currants would be a profitable investment for you, reader. At Green's fruit farm we have half an acre planted to Red Cross from which we sold 6,036 quarts. Our currants this year average about 8 cents a quart. This would give us an income of \$482.88 from this small planting. We have all of the best varieties to offer: Red Cross, Fay's, Cherry and Champion.

Our prices are far the lowest and our plants so much better than those of other firms, that there is no comparison. We can save you money on anything you need to plant in Grapes, Currants, Trees, Plants and Vines. Send us your list of wants.

Send for prices of surplus Apple and Poplar Trees—300,000 are dug and must be sold.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Culture of Standard Pears.

I found that more money is made from an orchard well-tilled, even if one half is destroyed by blight once in ten or twelve years, than from a greater number of stunted trees bearing low priced fruit of second quality. I shall plow up the remainder of the sod at proper depth, and run the risk of losing the trees, by some epidemic attack. Through nearly all the years, both alike escape. Both have been manured, one as a top dressing on the grass, and the other with the usual application for cultivated crops. The portion in grass would doubtless do better if the grass could be well grazed by sheep, but this part is so situated that animals cannot be introduced.

A third portion of the orchard was cultivated in hoed crops a part of the time, and at other times was occupied with clover, to be plowed in the second year. The trees here did well.

The whole orchard yielded over six hundred bushels the past season, nearly all of which were sent to commission men in New York and Philadelphia, and were sold at fair prices—mostly yielding a dollar a bushel on the tree, after deducting the expenses of gathering, assorting, packing, shipping, freight, commission, and cost of the half barrels in which packed.

Varieties. The following varieties were mostly raised: Bartlett, Lawrence, Howell, Anjou, Seckel and Clairgeau. The heaviest crops were borne by the Anjou trees. Flemish Beauty and Virgalleu, which for many years past were spoiled by scab and cracking, were fair the past season and sold at good prices. Both would doubtless prove an excellent market pear, but being so excellent in quality, the few bushels which were raised were naturally reserved for home use, by those who, of course, had the privilege of the "first pick." There were about three hundred bushels of Lawrence, which having proved an excellent late autumn and early winter variety, were freely disposed of at that season of the year. The sorts which sold at highest prices, were Bartlett, Seckel and Clairgeau; the Seckel for its surpassing beauty of appearance. It may be well to state that the reason why the fruit was so fair, was the spraying with paris green given to the whole orchard when the fruit was as large as Marrowfat pears.

Wealthy Apple.—This fine iron-clad fruit, which has proved such a bonanza to the fruit growers of the "cold north," has spread along our northern frontier and into the adjoining provinces with wonderful rapidity. Orchards of it are to be found at short distances all the way from Washington territory to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The fruit itself has as few faults as any apple grown, being of good size, fine color, regular shape, a good shipper, "very good" to "best" in quality for eating out of hand, and for cooking. In season, like the Baldwin, it varies from early fall to all winter, according to locality, but in the northern part of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire and in Quebec and New Brunswick it will keep until March or April without serious loss. The tree is a rapid and erect grower while young, very much resembling in the habit of growth and early and profuse bearing the Russian apple of the type of the Duchess of Oldenburg. If allowed to bear when young the growth is checked, and the tree sometimes injured. This should be avoided by removing all or nearly all the fruit, until the tree has reached two or three inches in diameter, which is usually about five years after setting.

How to Keep Cider.

I take 1 pint of pure grain alcohol, mixed with 1-2 ounce of oil of sassafras, and 1-2 ounce of oil of birch. This is enough to put in a 40-gallon whiskey barrel, more or less. As soon as you pour it in the cider, make the barrel airtight, and shake it up well. It is useless to tap it around at all. If somebody wants to make a test take one ounce of the essence to five gallons of cider.—Daniel L. Ney, Shartlesville, Pa.

Government Harness Dressing.—Mix well together with a gentle heat, neat's-foot-oil, 1 gallon; bayberry tallow, 3 pounds; beeswax, 2 pounds; beef tallow, 2 pounds; castor-oil, 2 quarts; lamp-black, 1 ounce. Strain while hot through a fine cloth, and allow to cool. This is said to be a superior dressing.

Mucilage.—Dissolve five parts of good glue into twenty parts of water for twenty-four hours, then add nine parts of rock candy and three parts gum arabic.

National Character.—What is true of an individual is true of a nation; its character depends on what is back of it.

How to Cook Dried Fruits.

If you will consider that dried fruit is fresh fruit, with the water dried out of it and more or less dirt gathered upon its surface, two things will occur to you to do, to make it become something like fresh fruit. First wash it thoroughly, using if necessary several changes of water, but be sure to get the fruit clean. Then put it to soak in clean water completely covering the fruit, and an inch of depth above it. Soak at least 12 hours and if fruit does not plump out very full, keep it until it will swell no more. Don't change the water in soaking, and cook in the water the fruit was soaked in. Boil gently for 20 minutes, then set on back of stove to simmer until the fruit is done and tender, using sugar in cooking, according to taste. Mixed apricots, peaches and prunes, with a few tart plums to lend spiciness, make a delicious dish.

Wagener Apple.—It is a matter of surprise to us that the Wagener apple is not more generally grown. To our palate, when nicely ripened, there are few more attractive apples than this. It is at its best by Christmas, though it keeps tolerably well until February. It has a rich, vinous flavor, and we know of no apple less apt to pall on the taste by continuous use. It is a thrifty grower and very productive. The trees, like the Spy and some others, need thinning, as the apples are not at their best if the head becomes dense enough to make too much shade. Another valuable characteristic of the apple is its coming into bearing so early. It is no uncommon thing to see them begin to fruit the second year they have been put out in the orchard. Its crimson-shaded skin with stripes and dots and its yellowish flesh make it a fine-looking apple. The fruit is rather above the medium size. We recommend it to the attention of those about to plant orchards, as being one of the best.

Hardy Apples.—A correspondent of the Canadian Horticulturist gives an account of a fine apple orchard at Kemptonville, latitude 45 degrees, with no open water on the north to soften the intense cold. He raises for summer varieties Red Astrican and Tetofsky; for autumn, Alexander, Oldenburgh, St. Lawrence, Sweet Bough, and Fameuse; for early winter, Wealthy, Haas and McIntosh Red; and for late winter, Golden Russet, Pewaukee, Pomme Grise, Walbridge, Talman Sweet and Gideon. The last named was raised by Peter M. Gideon, who originated the Wealthy, and who says that the variety named Gideon is "best apple he ever saw, and the tree as hardy as oak." The owner of the above mentioned orchard tried Grimes' Golden, and procured and planted 100 trees, but all have died in that climate.

Rich.—According to the latest bulletin of the agricultural department, the United States is the richest country on the globe, and the farmer the richest of all classes of citizens. The bulletin estimates the total value of the farmer's crops at \$3,200,000,000 as against a total of \$3,073,000,000 in 1902 and \$2,845,000,000 in 1901. This year's enormous total is made up as follows: Corn, \$985,000,000; wheat, \$551,000,000; cotton, \$360,000,000; hay, \$550,000,000; potatoes, \$158,000,000; oats, rye, barley, tobacco, buckwheat, vegetables, fruits and other agricultural products, \$356,000,000. Though the wheat crop is short the price is higher and the value of the crop this year is \$108,000,000 over the crop of 1903. With such bumper crops the country over, the arguments of the calamity howlers become ridiculous.

Stealing Fruit.—Any person who willfully enters without the consent of the owner or occupant, any orchard, fruit garden, vineyard, or ground whereon is cultivated any fruit, with intent to take, injure or destroy anything there growing or grown; or cuts down, destroys or injures any shrub, tree or vine growing within and on such orchard, garden, vineyard, or upon any such ground, or any building, frame or erection thereon, is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding \$250, or both.

Apples and pears should be kept in a barn cellar, where the temperature will be as near the freezing point as possible and not freeze. We have such a cellar, 40x100 feet, easily ventilated. We can let in cold air or keep out warm air. If there is danger of frost during a few days of cold snap a kerosene oil stove will protect it. Only a little heat is necessary. We have plants and vines also in the cellar.

Now bring out the hickory nuts and the red-cheeked apples.

FITS Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 93 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

George Vroom, one of the enterprising grape growers of the Lake Keuka region, gathered this season from three acres of vineyard nine and one-half tons of Delaware grapes, which he sold at \$80 per ton, and nearly one-quarter of a ton of seconds. This is profitable grape growing.

But courtly pa betrayed no fear. He said "I know the moon is near," And little Andy said to ma, "How proud we ought to be of pa!" Just then a monstrous thing, all red, Was sighted looming dead ahead, And courtly pa stopped the balloon. And cried: "Ashore here, for the moon!" Now seize your paints and bright and gay Paint what the tourists saw that day.

BABY CAN DO THE WASHING



So Easy a Child Can Work It.

WITH WIARD'S STANDARD WASHER because with its many ball-bearings and double rotary motion, washing the clothes becomes as simple and easy an operation as spinning a top.

WE SEND IT FREE We prepay all transportation charges and deliver this ideal Standard Washer direct to your door without asking for a penny in advance.

A STANDARD WASHER is different from any other you ever saw. It cleans the clothes of a small wash as well as a large one. It takes the dirt as thoroughly out of the wrist bands, neckbands, collars, etc., as it does out of sheets, pillow cases, and table cloths. It will wash one pair of socks as cleanly as it will a tubful of sheets. Will not pull off the buttons nor injure the finest fabric or lace. With the double rotary motion you do the same amount of cleaning with ONE HALF the amount of labor and within a quarter of the time that any other washer requires. It don't cost you a cent to make the test, we deliver it free of charge right to your door. If you do not find it does all and even more than we claim for it, if you don't find it to be the easiest working machine you ever saw or heard of, if you don't say after thirty days' trial, that it is a heaven-sent blessing to every woman who has to wash clothes, then we will be glad to make you a present of the machine, free of any charges whatever. Address

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The Cute Chicks in our beautifully colored lithograph are so accurately drawn and truthfully painted by the noted animal artist, Ben Austrian, that you can almost see the running contest for a nip at the captive butterfly. The subject "appeals" to old and young. The picture itself is a work of art well worth a prominent place in every home. It is one yard long, on finest heavy copper-plate paper, in 12 colors, making it true to nature. Over 100,000 already sold.

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OUR OFFER: Farm and Home, our national semi-monthly, already has a circulation of over \$50,000. To introduce it into thousands of homes where it is not now taken, we will send you FARM AND HOME three months for 10 cents (silver or stamps). Further, if you will send us at the same time the name of one other person to whom we can send a free sample copy of FARM AND HOME, we will send you, postpaid, this beautiful Yard of Chicks.

MORE STILL All accepting this offer will also receive our beautiful Illustrated Premium List, containing over 300 useful articles and some of the most remarkable offers ever made. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Liberal commission for good work. Address, mentioning this paper, FARM AND HOME, Chicago, Ill., or Springfield, Mass.

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Something new; the very latest out; up-to-date; always ready for work; quick in operation; adjustable, self-supporting screw disk; coring point opener, turning freely on top of disk; turns edge of tin down; right



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This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are

NICKEL-PLATED The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service. This complete set given to all who send us 50c. for our paper one year and 10c. additional if they claim this premium when subscribing. Send 60c. for paper and complete set. Sent prepaid.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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